## APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,364—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1888.

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## TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W.D. Worcester | 24th July. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 31st ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 7th Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G.W.F. Browne | 14th ,, |
| B.L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 21st ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell. | 28th ,, |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | W. D. Mudie | 4th Sept |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W.F. Brown. | 11th ,, |
| | | | | Friday. |
| B.L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 21st Sept. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 28th ,, |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 5th Oct. |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Aug | 20th Sept. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug | 10th Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | on the 4th August, 1888 |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

### ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. ASIA | 3,560 | 480 | 26th July. |
| S. S. PERSIA | 3,547 | 480 | 10th Aug. |

THE attention of passengers is particularly called to these sailings in which special reductions will be made. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

3½ PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK.

APPLICATION will be received for £500,000 (or its nominal equivalet in Rupees) of 3½ per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock at a minimum price of 80 per cent.

The Stock will be redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the amount outstanding.

Full information and copies of Prospectus can be obtained at any of the Branches.

### DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
### TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

*Bombay Gazette Office*, Esplanade Road.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 22nd July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1888. Agents.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BANCOORA | 2,880 | On or about 31st August 1888. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

| CASH. Per dozen Quarts. Rs. as. | | Pints. Rs. as. | | | CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | | Pints. Rs. as. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | ST. JULIEN MEDOC<br>Light with good flavour | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | BORDEAUX<br>A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux. | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 14 | 0 | 7 | 12 | PETIT MEDOC<br>Possesses good body with pleasing flavour. | 14 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| 17 | 8 | 10 | 8 | SUPERIOR MEDOC<br>Full-bodied, of high character and flavour. | 17 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| 23 | 0 | 12 | 8 | CHATEAU LAGRANGE<br>Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour. | 23 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| 28 | 0 | 15 | 8 | CHATEAU LAROSE<br>Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet. | 28 | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| 35 | 0 | 18 | 8 | CHATEAU MARGAUX<br>Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet. | 35 | 0 | 18 | 8 |

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.

OF Superior English-make, well glazed, complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.

Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
,, 10 by 8 ,, half ,, ,, ,, 12.

KEMP & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

### FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### PHOTO APPARATUS
FOR AMATEURS.

LANCASTER'S, LEATHER BELLOWS CAMERAS, strong and compact, with every required movement.

These are by far the best portable Cameras in the market.

Camera, with 3 double dark slides and strong folding tripod stand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Half Plate | Rs. 150 |
| Whole ,, | ,, 200 |
| 10 by 8 ,, | ,, 250 |

Lancaster's Instantograph set, comprising whole plate leather bellows camera, with lens and instantaneous shutter, double dark slide and folding tripod stand.

Rs. 150.

### MAHOGANY CAMERAS.

Strongly made, brass bound, leather bellows, sliding front, and swing back. 3 double dark slides and strong folding tripod stand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter Plate | Rs. 150 |
| Half ,, | ,, 185 |
| Whole ,, | ,, 225 |

### LENSES.

These are made specially to our order by one of the best makers. They are "extra rapid" and give splendid results.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| View Lenses | from Rs. 15 | to Rs. 50 |
| Rapid Rectilinear (Photo) | ,, 30 | ,, ,, 70 |
| Wide Angle | ,, 35 | ,, ,, 75 |

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

## CLARET JUGS,
## IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

### CLARET JUGS.

In best Electro-plate or Finest Crystal, mounted with best Electro Plate.

Plain Glass Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 20 to 40, each.
Finely Engraved Do.
From Rs. 33 to 45, each.

"Imperial" Taper Shape, Finest Crystal Cut or Engraved Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 15 to 45, each.

All Electro Plate, Fancy and New Designs, Richly Engraved and chased,

From Rs. 100 to 120 each.
&c. &c,

### CLARET CUP JUGS.

Highly Ornamental and Richly Plated Pitchers, with strong marble Porcelain linings. Preserve Iced Water or other Iced Drinks at a low temperature for a very considerable time. They are perfectly clean, easily kept so. The contents of the Pitcher do not come in contact with any metal whatever.

From Rs. 43 to 80, each.

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Consisting of Claret Cup Jug, with Goblet, Ice Pail and Salver, all "en suite" in richly Ornamental Silver Plate.

From Rs. 140 to 250, each.

### CLARET CUP TILTING SETS.

Consisting of Claret Cup Jug, (which works on a Pivot, allowing the contents to be poured out without the trouble of lifting it up) on a stand with Goblets, all to match. The whole made in very rich Ornamental Silverware, richly engraved and chased.

From Rs. 150 to 200, each.

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Made in very rich Silver Plate, handsomely engraved and chased. Forming a most useful and highly Ornamental piece of Plate for a Mess Table or Side Board.

From Rs. 225 to 350, each.
&c. &c. &c.

Two-handled Tray in Silver Plateware.
From Rs. 45 to 250, each.
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From Rs. 16 to 225 each.
&c. &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## RELIABLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING, PURE INDIA RUBBER.

MONSOON "88."

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.

LADIES' and GENT'S in great Variety.

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT. From Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

## HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

## THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

### COTTON SOCKS.

| | | Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rough Brown Cotton Socks | Per doz. | 6 | 12 |
| Fine Brown Cotton Socks | ,, | 8 | 8 |
| Extra Super ,, | ,, | 11 | 8 |
| Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes | ,, | 13 | 8 |
| Brown Cotton, plain stripes | ,, | 15 | 8 |
| Light Colours, fancy stripes | ,, | 22 | 8 |
| Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool | ,, | 23 | 8 |

### DRESS SOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered | Per pair, | 4 | 8 |
| Plain Colours Do. | ,, | 3 | 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. | ,, | 3 | 8 |
| Best Black Silk Embroidered | ,, | 8 | 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. | ,, | 10 | 8 |

### MERINO SOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Merino, assorted colours | Per doz. | 15 | 8 |
| Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock | ,, | 22 | 8 |
| Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made | ,, | 80 | 0 |
| Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article | ,, | 20 | 0 |
| Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes | ,, | 18 | 8 |
| Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool | ,, | 25 | 0 |
| and-Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting | ,, | 30 | 0 |

### KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made | Per pair | 3 | 12 |
| Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article | ,, | 4 | 8 |
| Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made | ,, | 3 | 12 |
| Navy Cotton | ,, | 3 | 8 |

### UNDERVESTS.

| | | Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather | 6 for | 12 | 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made | 6 for | 30 | 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating | Each | 7 | 8 |
| Summer Merino Vests | 6 for | 39 | 0 |
| Stout Merino Vests for English wear | 6 for | 39 | 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves | 6 for | 45 | 0 |
| Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm | 6 for | 39 | 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

### UNDERPANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gauze Merino Pants, very fine | 6 for | 33 | 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating | Per pair | 10 | 8 |
| Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino | 6 for | 33 | 0 |
| Stout Merino, for English wear | 6 for | 39 | 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Pants | 6 for | 51 | 0 |
| Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm | 6 for | 39 | 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

### CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 ●

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

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MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
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From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

## GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

## FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

## EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

## UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

## MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of the gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and qu
designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow,
Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelle
me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without
Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The lat
fashion is a Watch Chain which also for
Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the follo
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Fetter and Trace, Fetter and T
Fetter-knot and Trace, Dou
New Twist all fitted with
Gold Ring and Watch
Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 ca

Silver Alberts, from

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drop, Rs. 50

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### BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 18th July, 1888. Owners.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "APOLLO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

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### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

---

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GRAEVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

---

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

---

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive,

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

---

### THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

---

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER OKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd mo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
th July, 1888.

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complete with ink,
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## NOTICES.

### BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

---

### BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

---

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the following Work, viz :—

"ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE NORTH COLABA BATTERY."

2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Colaba, July 1888.

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### SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

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Seed Stores,
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### ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874, as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all Persons having Claims against the undermentioned Estate should prove their Claims at this office on or before FRIDAY, the 10th day of August, 1888, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the assets of the Estate will be distributed—

MISS LUCY GORMAN, late of Clare Road Convent, Bombay, known by the name of SISTER MARY ST. IGNATIUS, who died at Bombay on the 24th February, 1886.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General, Bengal.
1, Council House Street, Calcutta, 29th June, 1888.

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

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An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

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NOTICE is hereby given that KASSINATH BABUL CHURI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, any and all person or persons, having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, of which Crushnajee Bhawoo Wassoodev is the Fazandar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nagdevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring in length from East to West, 70 feet, and in breadth from North to South, 20 feet, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Rajaram Girdhur, on or towards the North by the property of Thakurdas Sitaram, on or towards the South by a street called Nagdevi Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 250-254 and 60-62 and ward No. 258, and were formerly in the occupation of Babul Pandu Churi, and are now in the occupation of the said Cassinath Babul Churi.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL
OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

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AGENTS FOR
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AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned
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## NOTICES.

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A very handsome Bay Arab, black points, 4 years, about 14-3. Partly trained Cavalry Charger. Promises to make a very good one ; up to 13 stone. Price, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Ch. Persian ; 7 years, about 15·1 ; perfect Cavalry Charger ; up to great weight. Price, Rs. 800.

The above are believed to be perfectly sound, and open to Veterinary Surgeon's examination.—Apply to

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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TABLE CLOTHS
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN.

| | Each. Rs. | a. | | Each. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ feet by 5¼ feet | 3 | 4 | 7 feet by 12 feet | 9 | 8 |
| 5¼ " 7 " | 4 | 6 | 7½ " 7½ " | 6 | 4 |
| 6 " 6 " | 4 | 0 | 7½ " 10 " | 8 | 8 |
| 6 " 8 " | 5 | 8 | 7½ " 12 " | 10 | 4 |
| 6¾ " 6¾ " | 5 | 0 | 7½ " 18 " | 15 | 8 |
| 6¾ " 9 " | 6 | 12 | 8¼ " 8¼ " | 7 | 4 |
| 7 " 7 " | 5 | 8 | 8¼ " 15 " | 13 | 8 |
| 7 " 9 " | 7 | 0 | 8¼ " 16 " | 14 | 8 |
| 7 " 10 " | 8 | 0 | | | |

TABLE NAPKINS
To match the above.
24 in. square, Rs. 5-12 per doz.; 20 in. square, Rs. 4-12 per doz.

SIDE BOARD SLIPS
To match
24 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

| | per doz. Rs. | a. | | per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 in. by 34 in. | 8 | 8 | 34 in. by 50 in. | 12 | 6 |
| 34 in. by 45 in. | 11 | 4 | 34 in. by 54 in. | 13 | 8 |

28 in. by 36 in. (Toilet), per dozen, Rs. 6-8.

COUNTERPANES.

| | All White. | White with Red Border. |
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| 5 feet by 7½ feet | Each Rs. 5 8 | Each Rs. 6 0 |
| 7¼ " 8¼ " | " 8 8 | " 9 4 |
| 8¼ " 9 " | " 9 12 | " 10 12 |

TOILET TABLE COVERS WHITE.
30 in. by 18 in. each Rs. 2 0 | 30 in. by 54 in. each Rs. 2 4

D'OYLEYS, 5¼ inches square, per dozen, Rs. 2-0.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
HEATHER MIXTURE.
28 inches wide ; available only in pieces of about 26 yards each, at as. 13-6 per yard. Patterns post free.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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packed a bran new English VIC-
and stylish, suitable for one or pair of
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Premiums periodically reduced.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst, for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ, generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for a Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BREAKFAST.

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It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents : TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

---

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND............ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| CURRENT ACCOUNTS | are kept, but no interest allowed. |
| DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS | are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days. |
| LETTERS OF CREDIT | payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities the world. |
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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ............£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£465,250.
RESERVE FUND............£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .................. " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ............ 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the Bombay Gazette Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the Bombay Gazette Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

## WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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### THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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### ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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JAMES DOUGLAS,
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I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

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## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Corporation Committee on the Municipal Bill.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

**Vessel arrived.**—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Chilka (s), from Moulmein.

**Vessel sailed.**—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Loodiana (s), for Calcutta.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s.s. Brenda left the dock yesterday.

**Victoria Dock.**—The s.s. Teheran left the dock yesterday.

**Polo.**—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, and Richards *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham (Capt.), Lovett, Dixon, and Nathan. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

**Reported Theft.**—Hunsraj Hirjee, living in Samuel Street, reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 350 and Rs. 10, from his room, during his absence on the night of the 16th instant.

**Accident.**—Khara Jewa, a Hindoo labourer, aged 45 years, was on Wednesday evening conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a fracture to his left arm, caused by a fall down the staircase of the new Police Courts on the Esplanade.

**Burglary in the Fort.**—Zadel Shappeira, the manager of the Burlington Bar, reported to the police that his establishment was broken into on Tuesday night, entrance being effected through a window at the back of the premises, and property consisting of a lady's silver waist-belt, a black overcoat, a red shawl, an umbrella, and Rs. 50 in cash, in all valued at Rs. 111-12-0, stolen.

**Cavel Church.**—The *Indian Patriot*, the journal of the East Indian community, learns that the services of Mr. Ignatius Loyola d'Almeida, of Bombay, late organist of the Cavel Church, have been permanently entertained for the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope," Kalbadevie. In his capacity as organist of the Cathedral, it adds, "he will doubtless now have a wider sphere for the cultivation of the musical art, for which he has exhibited a special aptitude from an early age."

**The Ambavni Creek.**—A correspondent writes to us :—The absence of piers at the Ambavni Creek in Salsette is, in my humble opinion, a standing reproach, and I sincerely hope the authorities concerned will be good enough to remove that blot from their administration at the earliest date possible. For want of such an outlet the local trade is at a standstill, and the resources of the country remain locked up, while the ferry passengers have to go through an ordeal in effecting their transit across that creek. In fact, the absence of piers makes the road lines on both sides of the channel perfectly useless, and the money laid out on the incomplete project is, to all intents and purposes, money thrown away. Now that the attention is called to the defective condition of the communication, it is to be hoped that something will be done in the matter.

**Theft of Silver Ornaments.**—Bhow Hunmunta, a labourer, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver waist-chain and a pair of silver bangles, valued at Rs. 26, the property of Sowlia Babajee, from his room in a chawl at Gorupdeo, on Sunday, the 15th instant. The accused, who lived in an adjacent room to that of the complainant, entered the room during his absence and stole the articles from a drawer. Another occupant of the same chawl observed the culprit, and suspecting he had been there for a dishonest purpose told the complainant. The complainant reported the theft to the police, who arrested the prisoner, and subsequently recovered the pair of silver bangles from a Marwarree at Nagpada, with whom the man had pledged them. The waist-chain was found hidden. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th inst :—

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent representing that hand shunting of wagons and working the turn-tables involve much labour, which would be greatly diminished by the use of mechanical appliances. He recommends that three spare hydraulic capstans should be placed at certain positions and fitted up at an estimated cost of Rs. 280 each.

Resolution.—One capstan should be fixed as a trial at the north jetty of the Victoria Dock, and the estimated amount, Rs. 280, is accordingly sanctioned. The Engineer and Dock Superintendent should be asked to send in six months after the machine is placed in position a joint report upon the results attained; and as to whether they recommend the others being similarly used, indicating the most suitable positions.

DEBARKATION OF PILGRIMS.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 19th June, recommending that Government be asked to notify under the Native Passenger Ships Act that the same time will be allowed for the disembarkation of pilgrims in Dock as for their embarkation.

Resolution.—The following additional Dock bye-law should be submitted to Government for approval :—"No vessel, having on board more than one hundred native passengers arrived from or proceeding to Hodeidah, Camaran or Jeddah, shall be allowed to enter either of the Wet Docks."

ACCOMMODATION AT MODY BUNDER.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 17th May, 1888, representing that they are much inconvenienced by the insufficient accommodation for their traffic at Mody Bunder, and asking the Trustees to increase the present wharf by setting back the gates 250 feet.

Resolution.—Reply that the Trustees regret that they are unable to comply with Messrs. Shepherd and Co's. request. It should be represented to the Collector of Customs that the Trustees are of opinion that in consequence of there not being sufficient space at Mody Bunder for the goods now conveyed by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers in addition to the passenger traffic, for which the end of the Bunder was originally set apart, it is desirable to close that part of it to all goods except passengers' baggage.

TREASURE TROVE.

Read letter from Acting Engineer, reporting the circumstances under which a box containing Rs. 3,000 in silver was dropped in the harbour while being discharged from the s.s. Ganges and after fourteen hours' actual dredging by the Kuphus was picked up and handed over to the officers of the P. and O. Company. He describes the dredging operations in detail and forwards a Bill for Rs. 710-7-9, namely for divers' services, Rs. 30; for wages, stores and coal used, Rs. 380-7-9; depreciation and repairs, Rs. 300.

Resolution.—As a very special case the charge on account of depreciation, Rs. 150, may be remitted so that the amount to be recovered will be Rs. 560-7-9.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th July, forwarding application by Mr. Hajee Oomer Hajee Adam for a 50 years' lease of 511 1-9 square yards of land at the Apollo Reclamation at the following rates :—For corner plot of 355 5-9 square yards, Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 2 per per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. For non-corner frontage of 88 8-9 square yards, Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. For footpath to be arcaded 66 6-9 square yards, half of the above named rates. The applicant proposes to build upon 320 square yards a four-storey building at a cost of Rs. 35,000. The Traffic Manager recommends that the application be accepted subject to design for the proposed buildings being approved by the Trustees. Read report by the Acting Engineer, suggesting that the lessee should be requested to call at his office to see the style of building the Trustees desired, and that he should be informed that a competent architect should be employed to design the elevation.

Resolution.—The lease is granted. Intimation should be given to the applicant as suggested by the Engineer.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 10th July, 1888. | For week ending 10th July, 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour.. | 21 | 17 |
| „ „ out of „ .. | 11 | 24 |
| „ transported ............ | 12 | 15 |
| „ attended to ......... | 1 | 2 |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

| | For week ending 10th July, 1888. | For week ending 10th July, 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| PRINCE'S DOCK. | | |
| Vessels entered................... | 9 | 17 |
| „ left..................... | 4 | 11 |
| „ remaining in dock.... | 12 | 19 |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | |
| Vessels entered...................... | 4 | |
| „ left ............................. | 5 | |
| „ remaining in dock.... | 9 | |

## THE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

We have been requested to published the following :—

The Bombay Graduates' Association, Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

To the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

Honored Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 13th instant, regarding the University LL.B. Examination the same was read before the second meeting of the managing committee of this Association held for considering the Syndicate's proposed changes for the LL.B. Examination, and I have been directed by the said committee to thank you for your kind suggestions and for the interest you have been taking in this and similar questions relating to the University.

I have also to add that the committee have decided to move in the matter referred to in your letter under acknowledgment, as you will observe from the representations which we propose to submit to the University; copy of which I enclose herewith.—Yours, &c.,

Rustam K. R. Cama,
Honorary Secretary.

*Resolutions referred to in the letter to the University Registrar, dated 18th July, 1888.*

I. That it be optional for candidates for the LL.B. Examination to keep terms at a Law School.

II. That if terms be made obligatory matriculated candidates should be allowed to keep them.

III. That the LL.B. Examination should not be split up as proposed.

IV. That when a candidate passes the Jurisprudence and Roman Law Examination of the Government Law School he should not be examined in the same subjects by the University at the LL.B. Examination.

V. That text-books be *prescribed* and not recommended, and the questions be confined to these text-books only.

VI. That Strange's Hindu Law and Kent's International Law be omitted from the list of text-books.

VII. That the words "of at least two years' standing" be omitted from Rule 2, p. 92, of the University Calendar for 1887-88.

VIII. That the LL.B. Examination be held at least twice a year in April and November.

IX. That a candidate for the LL.B. Degree, who passes at an examination in any subject obtaining at least 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to it, shall be exempted from passing again in that subject on any future occasion.

---

23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

To Member of the Faculty of Law, Bombay University

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter to the Registrar on the subject of the proposed changes in the LL.B. Examination rules.

2. The subject is so important that you will not fail to be present at the meeting.

3. The resolutions which accompany were arrived at after a careful consideration and full discussion at two meetings held on the 13th and 16th instants, respectively. You will kindly give them the support that they deserve.

4. From the limited time at our disposal it was not possible to go through all the propositions submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, though, from the way in which the discussion in the meeting was carried on, I think they would have met with a general approval.

5. It is to be regretted that the report of the Law Professors, upon which the whole affairs seems to turn, has been kept in the archives of the University away from the knowledge of the members of the Faculty and from that of the public,—I have, &c.,

Rustam K. R. Cama,
Hony. Secy., Bombay Graduates' Assocn.

## BENGAL.

**The Escape of the Darjiling Jail Prisoners.**—On Wednesday night, at about half-past eleven, eight prisoners of the Darjilling jail escaped by scaling the walls by means of a kneading table brought out by them from the jail bakery, after murdering a convict-warder placed in charge over them. About 10. p.m. nine prisoners were taken out of the sleeping ward and placed in charge of a convict-warder to do the night bakery work; they were let into the bakery by a door in the west main wall of the jail. They worked in the bakery for sometime, and thereafter finding the door in the main wall either open or opened to them by a friendly warder, and taking advantage of the pitch dark night, when it was raining so hard, first of all murdered the convict-warder by fracturing his skull by an iron bar, and then, having brought the kneading table from inside the bakery, placed the same against the main wall, and, throwing a blanket over the glasses on the top of the walls, one by one got upon and jumped over the wall. Evidently one man had to help the others up and to keep the table steady. When all but one had escaped, the warder on duty having come that way, raised the alarm. The eight prisoners were found to be missing, and the convict-warder was found dead weltering in blood, and the kneading table was found outside on the ground near the wall. The warders give contradictory accounts of the affair. It appears, however, that the warders are solely to blame for keeping the door in the wall open. Three of the escaped prisoners were Bhuteas, and five Pahariahs. Most of the prisoners were pretty long term prisoners and two of them were convicted the other day. The murdered-convict warder was soon to be out after serving his term of ten years, in fact, a week or ten days remained for his release, when he came by such a brutal death. One of the eight escaped prisoners has already been arrested.—*Englishman.*

**The Colonel and the Syce.**—At the Calcutta Small Causes Court Niamut syce sought to recover Rs. 10 as wages for the month of November and eight days of December last, at Rs. 8 per month from Colonel Welchman and Colonel Welchman claimed Rs. 30 from the syce by way of damages. From the evidence of Colonel Welchman, taken on commission at Naini Tal; it appeared that, in the early part of last year, he was living in Fort William, and the syce was at that time in his employ and in sole charge of a thoroughbred waler belonging to him. The horse used to be taken out for exercise daily, and Colonel Welchman had given the syce strict orders to take the horse out by the Chaurighi Gate of the Fort to Alipur, and to bring it back the same way, and not through the Calcutta Gate, as the traffic was great there, and the horse, being high-spirited and nervous, might get into trouble. On the 1st of May, 1887, the syce was seen leading the horse into the Fort through the Calcutta Gate. The animal took fright at something, broke away from the syce, and charged into the Fort, falling over a coolie and injuring itself in several places. In consequence of these injuries Colonel Welchman could not use the animal for more than six weeks, and during that time hired ticca garries as he required them. The syce was not dismissed then, but in the beginning of December last Colonel Welchman found fault with him and then dismissed him. Eight rupees were admitted to be due to the syce as wages for November; and although Colonel Welchman had incurred a great deal of expense in consequence of the injury to his horse, he had brought his suit for only Rs. 30 to punish the syce for having sued him, although he had no hope of recovering anything even if he got a decree. The syce's suit was decreed for Rs. 8 with costs on that sum and Colonel Welchman's suit was dismissed with Rs. 4 costs.—*Ibid.*

**The Hindu Widow's Lot.**—A case is under police inquiry at Howrah, in which a young Hindu widow, named Bhuttie, aged about 16 years, residing at Bantra, was so violently assaulted, that she is reported to be in a precarious condition. It is stated that an undue familarity was suspected to exist between the girl and her father-in-law, whose wife, in a fit of jealousy, got the girl inside of a room, and after bolting the door, knocked her down on a *tucktupose* with the assistance of her eldest son, and struck and kicked her violently about the body. Subsequently the girl was sent away to her father's house, on the plea that she had become very quarrelsome and disagreeable. Her father, finding that she complained of severe pains, placed her under the treatment of Dr. Haranchunder Dey, of Howrah, who found her to be suffering from severe internal injuries which threaten to prove fatal.

**Advice to Mothers.**—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. **Winslow's Soothing Syrup.** It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, [illegible] the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, [illegible] the bowels, and is the best known remedy [illegible] and diarrhœa, whether arising from [illegible] other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing [illegible] by Medicine dealers everywhere at [illegible] bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American [illegible], Limited, 32, Farringdon-road, London,

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 17th July, 1888, are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 11 cents, average 3 other stations 9⅜ cents. River Kotri 16th, 15 feet 1 inch; last year same date 15 feet 7 inches. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—River still abnormally low : anxiety general. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting completed; kharif cultivation in progress. Rain in Hyderabad Taluka 2 inches 90 cents. Agricultural stock healthy, except in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—57 cents rain at Jacobabad on 15th; water-supply deficient, especially in the Shahdadpur Taluka. Insects injuring jowar and til crops in several Jacobabad villages.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches and 54 cents in Dholka, minimum 47 cents in Parantij : fall in City 73 cents. Sowing in vigorous progress; transplantation of rice crops commenced in Dholka.

Panch Mahals.—Rain Godhra 49 cents, Kalol 983 cents, Halol 56 cents, Dohad 2 inches, Jhalod 2 inches 16 cents; fall has removed anxiety. Grass scarce. Wheat 23, bajri 36, maize 22 lbs.

Kaira.—Rain all over the district, maximum in Mehmadabad 3 inches 96 cents, minimum in Anand 16 cents : total maximum in Mehmadabad 7 inches 29 cents, minimum in Thasra 2 inches 78 cents. Agricultural stock good. Young caterpillars doing slight damage to young crops in Nadiad, Kapadvanj and Anand Talukas.

Broach.—Rain maximum 5 inches 1 cent at Anklesvar, minimum 72 cents at Jambusar; total maximum 12 inches 43 cents at Hansot, minimum 2 inches 75 cents at Jambusar. The fall is timely and general throughout the district, and has enabled all cultivation to progress vigorously; present weather in Broach showery; grass springing up freely. Cattle healthy; cholera declining in district and city.

Surat.—Rain maximum 5 inches 98 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Jalalpor; total maximum 35 inches 47 cents at Pardi, minimum 12 inches 14 cents at Mandvi. Kharif sowing operations progressing in all talukas; rice transplantation continues throughout the district. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district, except Jalalpor and Pardi; 145 cases, 74 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 41 cents in Edalabad Petha, minimum 30 cents in Pimpalner Taluka. Sowing of cotton and jowar nearly completed, sowing of bajri in progress. Agricultural stock good. Cholera in 5 talukas, 111 attacks and 50 deaths.

Nasik.—Rain maximum 16 inches 66 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 12 cents at Baglan; the rainfall insufficient in the western portion of Sinnar Taluka, in the eastern portion of Chandor Taluka; and in all parts of Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon and Baglan Talukas, and in the plains of the Kalvan Taluka. Land is being prepared for kharif, and in places sowing of udid, muga, til, kulthi, ground-nut, &c., is being vigorously conducted; transplanantion of rice and nagli plants has commenced in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint; sowing operations retarded for want of more rain in the Yeola and Malegoan Talukas; the rice and nagli plants in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint are in good condition. Agricultural stock good, except in Malegaon; in the Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon Talukas want of fodder for cattle is felt.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy from 13th to 16th; 11 inches 96 cents, total 37 inches 46 cents, being 1 inch 91 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 2deg. warm on 11th and 17th, 1deg. warm on 12th, 3deg. cool on 13th and 14th, 1geg. cool on 15th, and 2deg. cool on 16th. Vapour in air normal, except on 11th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind northerly from 12th to 14th; wind normal on 1 other days. Lightning on 12th and thunder on 16th.

Thana.—Rain 10 inches 27 cents, total 45 inches 91 cents; rain general throughout district. Transplanting of rice in progress. Cholera in nine talukas; cases 278, fatal 191. Agricultural stock good. Price second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 16th July, 1888.)—Rain 11 inches 60 cents, total 45 inches 48 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Crops good; transplantation still continues. Rice, second sort, 26½ pounds; tur dal, second sort 19½ pounds.

Ratnagiri—Rain 5 inches 42 cents, total 49 inches 67 cents; general throughout district; maximum at Khed 12 inches 17 cents, minimum at Guhagar 2 inches 10 cents. Transplantations nearly completed; young crops healthy. Cholera in and round Ratnagiri cases 35, fatal 4.

Poona.—Sufficient rain throughout the district; total 10 inches 95 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress; sown crops are very promising. Agricultural stock good. Prices bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Scanty rainfall in 7 and none in 4 talukas : it is eagerly expected. Kharif sowing in progress in eight and retarded for want of rain in three talukas. Rain 21 cents, total 6 inches and 1 cent.

Sholapur.—Rain Sholapur 28 cents; maximum at Sangola 33 cents, and minimum at Pandarpur 7 cents; total 13 inches 34 cents; rain required in parts of Madha, Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras Talukas. Kharif sowing in progress in places where there was sufficient rain. Agricultural stock generally good.

Satara.—Rain maximum Satara 2 inches 27 cents, minimum Man *nil*; total 14 inches 97 cents; rainfall partial, more wanted in the eastern talukas. Sowing of early crops in progress, except in Khanapur and in certain parts of Tasgaon. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 36 cents, total 6 inches 30 cents; rain partial in the district. Kharif sowing continues; young crops good. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 41 cents, total 20 inches 10 cents; rain still deficient to the east and north-east of the district, where, in consequence, kharif sowings are retarded and fodder is scarce; rain good in the other half of the district. Rice and sugarcane good. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain excessive in western, normal in eastern, talukas; varying from 6 inches 26 cents in Kod to 21 cents at Navalgund; total 16 inches 82 cents. Sowing of early jowari almost completed; rice, nachni, and sugarcane crops good. Slight cholera in four talukas.

Kanara.—Rain general throughout the district; at Karwar 9 inches 14 cents. Rice crops thriving. Fever continues in three talukas cattle-disease in Mundgod Petha; 10 deaths, 1 case; cholera in Haliyal Taluka, 1 death.

Rajkot.—Rain 4 inches 87 cents, total 12 inches 14 cents. Sowing operations commenced in almost all parts of the province. Agricultural stock tolerably good. Sugarcane crops thriving well in Gohelvad prant; scarcity of fodder reported in some villages in Sorath prant.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 inches 69 cents, total 9 inches 29 cents; sowing in progress and growing crops thriving.

Baroda.—Rain 44 cents, total 6 inches; want of rain in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Cholera subsided throughout Baroda, except Patan and Vadavli mahals. Sowing operations in progress; transplantation of rice in Navsari and Baroda divisions. No cultivation in Kadi division last week; absence of rain in Nar and Vadavli Mahals has dried crops; in other divisions crops in good condition. Agricultural stock generally good; slight cattle-disease in Dhari, Kormar and Shiyanagar mahals. Scarcity of fodder in Padra and Sankheda Talukas and parts of Kormar, Okhamandal and Shiyanagar. Bajri 22, wheat 17, rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind, where river continues low. Rainfall during week good throughout Gujerat, Kathiawar and Konkan, and in Khandesh, Poona and Dharwar, but insufficient in Ahmednagar, Bijapur and parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, and Baroda. Sowing of early crops continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur Kathiawar, and Baroda, but retarded in tracts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Konkan and Baroda. Young crops good, except in parts of Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier, where they are damaged by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Baroda.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

***Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.***

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ........................ | 29·723 |
| Temperature of the Air ........................ | 82·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ........................ | 78·2 |
| Dew Point ........................ | 76·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air ........................ | ·824 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 7·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 86·1 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) .... | 78·7 |
| General Direction of Wind.* ........ | WSW, W, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ........................ | 486 |
| Fall of Rain ........................ | 0·09 |
| Total for during month ........................ | 19·82 |
| „ year ........................ | 37·55 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th inst.... | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

## FIRE DISCIPLINE WITH THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

At the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on the 29th ult., Major-General E. H. Clive, Commandant of Sandhurst Staff College, presiding. Captain Walter H. James, late Royal Engineers, gave a lecture on "Fire Discipline and the Supply of Ammunition in the Field as Provided for by Foreign Powers." The lecture was regarded as supplementary to one by Captain James two years ago on magazine rifles. The lecturer commenced by quoting the oft-repeated remark that modern war was less deadly than ancient—that the loss of life which a nation suffered in the fighting of to-day was more moderate than that which occurred in olden times. This might be true, he said, as regarded the general result, but certainly the improvements in modern arms had rendered the losses at the points where collision actually took place far more deadly than they were with the old weapons. He proceeded to describe the Prussian, French, and Austrian regulations in regard to fire discipline, and showed, in regard to the Prussian, that the magazine fire, as a rule, was only used at close ranges; but that a rapid fire was employed at artillery at over 900 yards, three fires being recognized, "volley," "independent," and "magazine," and the signalling of orders was by whistle. The firing in the French and Austrian services was much the same. The Prussian and Austrian soldiers carried each 100 rounds, and provision was made to add 98 by wagon to each Prussian soldier's supply, and 83 to the Austrian, while the French soldiers carried 78 and his supply by wagon was made up to 177. The lecturer gave other details of regulations in these armies, and pointed out the stress which was laid by these nations on the preparation of the men for the difficult *role* of modern fighting. Italy and Belgium both had systems directed to the same end, the control over the fighting line by its division into units capable of being influenced by one man. All the work mean careful training, and in conclusion, he drew attention to the increased ammunition supply which both Prussia and Austria had already given to their men. These supplies would be considerably augmented when the new small-bore rifles were introduced. But the new departure should present nothing difficult to the British Army if it would but remain true to the old guiding lines. It was superiority of fire which gained the reputation of English bowmen, it was superiority of fire by which Wellington beat the French at the beginning of this century. If the natural aptitude for shooting was carefully trained we could hold our own under any conditions. But it must be trained, and training was not to be got on the barrack-square, but by careful practising in peace the tasks that fell to the soldier in war, under conditions which represented in everything but loss of life the actual realities of modern fighting.

## DR. EMIN PASHA.

Dr. Felkin, of Edinburgh, has just received letters from Dr. Emin Pasha, the last of which is dated November 2, 1887. These letters have been considerably delayed *en route*, as they have come by the ordinary mail runners belonging to the mission stations. Letters from Wadelia can easily reach the coast in four months if sent by special messengers. It is not expected that any further communication will be received from Emin Pasha for the next six weeks. The first letter from Emin Pasha is as follows :—

"Wadelai, Oct. 25, 1887.

"Dear Friend,—. . In my last letter I told you how Mahomet Biri arrived with the second caravan of goods. . . . I have been prevented sending him back to Uganda owing to the amount of war which still exists between Uganda and Unyoro. . . The Arabs will only make use of the situation in obtaining a higher price for the gunpodwer they manage to smuggle into Unyoro. Will the introduction of gunpowder from Zanzibar never be stopped? The one who really suffers most from these everlasting quarrels is myself. The route to Uganda is rendered almost impracticable. Sometimes, it is true, Myanga permits the Arabs to send people to me, at other times he forbids them to do so. Kabrega addresses all the people who come as spies, has their goods examined and confiscates all correspondence which he sees. It is due to this fact that since May 3, 1887, I have never had a single letter from Mr. Mackay, and I do not even know whether he is still in Uganda or not. . . . On the 22nd of September I was able to send letters to Mr. Mackay, and I am in hopes he has received them. In a few days it is my intention to go myself as far as Kibiro, taking Mahomet Biri with me to that station. Kabrega is sending some of his officials to confer with me. There is little enough to be gained by these conferences. To be sure, when all is said and done, Kabrega does as he likes or as his advisers for the time being suggest. I expect that I shall gain permission to Biri to pass on through Onjuro. If I had only sufficient soldiers at my disposal, they would enable me to obtain very speedily concessions to my requests and wishes. If Mr. Stanley arrives, as I hope he may do in November, many of my difficulties will be done away with, not that I intend to undertake another warlike enterprise. That is very far from my desire, but the mere fact that I have received them will, I confidently expect, soon bring to an end all the quarrels among my childish neighbours . . . If I cannot report that our relations with Onyoro and Ugandi are satisfactory, I can say that the chiefs nearer me are more friendly. Chief Befo of Mount Belianian near Gondokoro, who played such a great *role* in the last Barri and Ormka revolt, has just sent me some broken rifles as a present and has also requested a coaference. He is undoubtedly the most important of the Bari chiefs, and he is also the most cunning, and I greatly wish it was in my power to accede to his request. I should do so were it possible for me to visit him, but in the meantime I feel it my duty to remain here. . . . . My sphere of action has been greatly confined to Lake Albert, but I have made some days' journey to the West towards Alandu, and I intend, as soon as I come back from Kibiro, to pay a short visit to some of the friendly chiefs in that district. . . .

"All goes well personally. I have to thank Mr. Mackay for many little luxuries. By last caravan he sent me some of Will's best bird's-eye, and you imagine what unexpected present this was for one like myself, who for years have been cut off from such articles. With regard to my personal state I may tell you you need not have any anxiety about me. As soon as I have become aware of the possibility of now and again corresponding with you and with one or two others, I have tried to throw care to the winds, and look with a certain amount of confidence to better times in the future."

In a postcript, dated the Island of Aunguru, October 31, 1887, Dr Emin Pasha writes :—

"At last I arrived here the day before yesterday. To-morrow I take Mahomet Biri by steamer to Kibiro From there he goes to Bjuaia, where he will remain with Captain Cassarti until Kabrega sends him the necessary powers. This will probably occupy three weeks; although I will use every endeavour to expedite matters. Biri has promised that directly on his arrival at Cassarti's he will send one of his people on with my post to Uganda, so that it is just possible they may return with letters before he leaves Cassartis. I calculate with some certainty upon his doing this, because up to the present he has proved himself pretty reliable. If he is delayed in Umguro I shall probably return from my Alandu visit before he leaves. I have . . . sent on this occasion several boxes full of collections of birds, &c., to the British Museum, addressed to Professor Flower, and I hope he will find not a few interesting specimens among them. I have not been able to send a quantity of very valuable objects, as the cases and boxes have come to an end. I have been compelled, therefore, to write to the Professor asking him to send me supplies, which I hope he will do, and not object to these requests, which I only make on account of my isolation.

In a second postscript, dated November 2, 1887, from Kibiro, Emin Pasha writes :—

"Everything has now been arranged, so that Mahomet Biri started to-day. We have had very bad weather. Storms and rain have prevailed, so that the steamer had very hard work. Kibiro lies exposed on all sides to the wings, therefore I cross over the lake tomorrow to M' soa, where I shall establish my camp and send the steamer back to Wadelai. In a few days my journey commences to Walendu. Biri's people take this letter. Excuse its length. Write as often as you can find time, for the only holidays I get are those days on which letters come from you.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make a trial of this neverfalling medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subhedar-Major Bhima Mali, 26th Bo Infy, is deprived of his present rank of Subhedar-Major, and will revert to duty in the rank of Subhedar.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 21 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the Govr in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, to impose in the Cantonment of Aden from the 1st Aug 1888 the following license fee, in addition to the license fees imposed in the said Cantonment by Notification No. 674 of 23rd Dec 1882, published at page 1142 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1882, Part I, viz :—For every license granted by the Cant Magistrate authorizing the licensee to hawk goods for sale within the Cantonment. A fee of two rupees per mensem for the period for which the license is granted.

Lieut C E Baynes, R A, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 6th July 1888.

Lieut F C L Waller, 2nd Batn King's Own (York L I), is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 4th July 1888.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—The following promotion is made :—To be Captain,—Lieut J H C Dunsterville.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Lieut.—F W Marriott, Gent.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 8th July 1888, the date of his arrival at Bombay :—Surgn-Major B W Wellings.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn-Major R. Bowman, I. M. S.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut C H Macdonald, S C, one month, private affairs; and Major L A T McCudden, S C, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the date specified :—Surgn-Major C. F. Ogilvie, MD, 6th June 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough in and out of India on private affairs from date of departure to 24th Jan 1890, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col H B Jacob, S C, Inspr of Schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces.

The services of Col J S D Bolton are replaced at the disposal of H R H the C-in-C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr James Balfour Mackay, Assist Consr of the Port, is appointed provisional Member of the Board of Examiners for the Port of Bombay for granting certificates (Indian Foreign and Indian Home Trade) of competency to Masters and Mates under Act I of 1859.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Govt Notification No 35, dated 27 ultimo, is cancelled.

The Rev W E Scott, B A, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Devlali on the expiration of his privelege leave.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col C Wodehouse, CIE, and Col J W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 23rd June 1888.

Mr J A Baines, C S, assumed charge of his duties in connection with the Cutch and Kathiawar States Arbitration on the morning of the 18th June 1888.

Capt J S Ashby resumed charge of the office of Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden, on the 11th June 1888.

Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai, sub pro tem. Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Kathiawar, was granted privilege leave for seventeen days from the 5th June 1888.

Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, and Col C Wodehouse, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 28th June 1881.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar is appointed to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Karandikar, deceased.

Mr. Vasudev Daji Joglekar is appointed to be a second class, fouth grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, promoted.

The services of Col J. S. D. Bolton, Acting Cant Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

Capt E. D. Newnham-Smith is appointed to be Cant Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee vice Col Bolton, resigned.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe to be a second class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Bahadur Anandrao Krishna Kothare; Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit to be a second class, second Grade Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe; Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit; Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridher Kulkarni to be a second class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrisha Marathe; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil to be a second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni.

Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil.

Mr Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar is appointed to be a second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka.

Mr Sakharam Mahadeo Karandikar is appointed to be a Second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Capt L G Beckham, Cant Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class, Ahmednagar, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (*a*) of Sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and abetments of, or attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi delivered over charge of the First class, Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 27th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Laxamaya received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 2nd inst.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal delivered over charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana on the 5th inst.

Azam Narayan Ramchandra Sudame, Mahalkari of petha Ambegaon in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Ganpaya Laxmikant, acting Mahalkari of petha Mundgod in the Kanara Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col W H Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn S F Ghandi, attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, is appointed to act as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Assist Surgn A M Kunte, MD., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major S O'B Banks, LRCS., LK and QCP., FRCS, LM, is appointed Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Grant Medical College, with effect from 16th Dec 1887, vice Surgn-Major W Gray, LM, LCH, or until further orders.

Mr T Pottinger, Lecturer on Veterinary subjects in the College of Science, Poona, delivered over charge of his duties on the 20th June 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Hornidge, Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, is allowed furlough for six months from 1st Septr 1888 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on the 2nd inst :—Mr F Austin, Dist Supt of Police, Shikarpur; and Mr R P Barrow, C S.

Lieut F. R. H. Chapman passed an exmination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 2nd inst.

The undermentioned officers passed an exmination in Beluchi on the 3rd instant :—Passed with Credit —Lieut H C Cave. Passed—Lieuts G A Carleton, E W T Osborne and C A Molony.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Dept in addition to those made in Govt Notification No 3145, dated 19th May 1888, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr Barrett :—Mr C Greatheed to be Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade; Mr H Murray to be Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade; and Mr H E Andrewes to be Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J G Moore, C S, to officiate as Commissioner, Central Divn, until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Trevor, C S, to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, until further orders.

Mr G D Panse, CS, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from 15th Aug 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr W A East, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate, for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A Milne, MA, MB, CM, FCS, was appointed sub pro tem. Civil Surgn, Nasik, from 1st April to 12th June 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W Osborn, RE, Ex Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months under Sec 52 of the Civil Leave Code.

### MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Anant Bhagwant Madgiri a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum Dist in lieu of the one for the Dharwar Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bomby have been pleased to issue to Mr Nowroji Maneckji Khori a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona Dist in lieu of the one for the Ahmednagar Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.)

Mr G Carmichael delivered over and Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Kaira, on the 12th inst.

Azam Mathuradas Durgaram, Head Karkun of taluka Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 2nd to 18th June 1888, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent transferred to that taluka.

(Central Division.)

Captains H W Seymour and L G Beckham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 29th ultimo.

A'zam Dhondo Laxuman Marathe, Head Karkun of taluka Man in the Satara Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 12th to 25th May 1888, both days inclusive, the dates respectively of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Waghle's departure on leave and Rao Saheb Govind Shitaram Tamhane's arrival at Man.

Messrs A F Woodburn and C B Winchester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, on the 30th ultimo.

Col W H Wilson delivered over and Mr. H J H Henderson received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, on the 30th ultimo.

Azam Narayen Hari Gharpure, LCE, Head Karkun of taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Savda in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Yeshwant Moreshwar Raje on privilege leave for one month, or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Messrs R B Stewart and C P B Wiltshire respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi Talukas of the Dharwar Dist on the 4th inst.

Messrs. Sorabji Padamji and R. B. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal and Kod of the Dharwar Dist on the 4th inst.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti, Mamlatdar of Karwar in the Kanara Dist, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three and a half months, with effect from 9th May last.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Jayakar is appointed Distillery Inspr, Bassein, vice Mr. W. Hussey, resigned.

Messrs W W Drew and E Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the 9th inst.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

The following exchange of appointments is permitted, with effect from 1st July 1888 :—Narayan Ramchander, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, to exchange with Sitaram Sakharam, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla.

Naranlal Nathubhai, acting Municipal Vaccinator Broach City, is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, with effect from 15th July, 1888, vice Hamid Fazul, promoted.

Revashankar Sanmukhram, Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, is appointed sub pro tem. Municipal Vaccinator, Broach City, with effect from 15th July 1888.

Harising Bapusing, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 21st May to 9th June 1888 inclusive, and Sadasheo Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr Ganpatrao Madhaorao Vinchurkar, Special Magistrate of the third class in the Ahmednagar Dist, is invested with the following additional powers :—Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Sec 143). Power to make orders under Sec 143. Power to hold inquests (Sec 174). Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Sec 191) (*a*). Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Sec 191) (*b*).

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Northern Circle.

Messrs R H Madan, LCE, Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, and Ganesh Sakharam Hinge respectively delivered over and received charge of the A sub-Divisional Forest Office, South Thanna, on the 7th July 1888, as directed in Govt Resolution No. 4462, dated 6th July 1888, in the Revenue Dept.

Messrs H W Keys, Actg Depty Consvr of Forests, and R H Madan, LCE, Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Panch Mahals, on the 9th inst.

Messrs S Hornidge, AMRICE, Actg fourth grade Depy Consvr of Forests and W G Clabby, Actg third grade Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Ahmednagar, on the 12th July 1888.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Inspr Rao Bahadur Kashinath Lakshuman in this Office Notification, dated 4th inst, published at page 593 of *Bombay Government Gazette* Part I, dated 12th idem, is cancelled.

BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, H M's FORCES IN BOMBAY.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Assistant Apothecaries—J E D'Souza, from Genl Duty, Bo Dist, to Indian Marine, temporarily; and D Pereira, from Genl Duty, Mhow Divn, to Genl Duty, Poona Divn.

Hospital Assistants.—Mathoorasing, first grade, from Genl duty, Bombay Dist, to Followers' Hospital Deesa; Eknath Babaji, third grade, from Followers' Hospital, Deesa, to Station Hospital, Deesa; Luximinarayen Jaithabhoy, third grade, from sick leave, to General duty, Mhow Divn; Peerajee Jadow, second class, Butcher's Island, Bombay, to Civil Medical Dept; Hari Krishna, second class, from 5th Bombay Infantry, Baroda, to Civil Medical Dept; and Gungaram Abuna, second class, from Station Hospital, Ahmedabad, to Civil Medical Dept.

The undermentioned are granted leave :—Assist Apothy EG George, sixty days' privilege from 1st inst; Sub-Assist Apothy D Ross, thirty days' extension privilege; Sub Assist Apothy J E White, thirty days' extension privilege; Hospital Assist Ismail Khan, thirty days on full pay from 7th inst; Hospital Assist Nubeebux Ellahibux, fifteen days on full pay from 12th inst; and Hospital Assist Shaik Mohideen, sixty days on full pay from date of departure.

The temporary transfer to Civil Medical Dept of Assist Apothy G C Ringrow, in Notification No 13 of 1888, is cancelled.

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The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* views the suppression of the C. D. Act as an unmixed calamity. The editor of the *Bombay Guardian* may be interested in seeing that the action of Mr. Dyer is not everywhere regarded in a favourable light :—"We never said nor thought that British soldiers are past correction. We said, you cannot reform them by stopping the supply of women. If they retain their instincts and find no other way to satisfy them, they will invade private dwelling-houses. This is all what we said. If Mr. Gregson reformed soldiers, he never first asked the Government to close the grogshops against them. If he had done that, and if the Government had acted accordingly, the soldiers would have broken open the doors of the grogshops. If you can reform the soldiers, the C. D. Act will die a natural death. But if you stop the provision of women and employ Gregson to advise them to live a chaste life, the probabilities are that they will not care to hear the sermon, but run to the nearest village to satisfy their instincts. The best course for pious men like Mr Dyer was to preach to the soldiers and reform them. In his honest and pious zeal, he has created a danger for the people of India which may cause a rebellion or depopulate a province."

## FOR SALE, AT THE FEMALE WORKSHOP, THIS AFTERNOON,

from 4-30 to 6-30.

SOME LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

REDUCED PRICES.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2. pm., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., BELONGING TO MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Messrs. Bapty Brothers Mill premises, Falkland Road, Byculla, the following valuable machinery, &c :—

A quantity of cast iron columns with caps and base plates for same, wrought iron H. Girders. A mortar mill with 5½ feet pan, complete. A vertical H. P. Engine, cylinder 7 in. diameter, 11 in. stroke, feed pump, &c., by J. Chadwick of Manchester. A 10-in. centre sliding, surfacing and screw cutting lathe, with moveable gap, bed, 32 feet long, complete with face plates, chuck and set of change-wheels, also powerful hand driving gear and countershaft.

One old bran duster, with internal brushes, mounted on a teak-wood frame. One old aspirator for wheat cleaning. One vertical fireproof smutter, with dickey sieve and fan. An old gravity purifier for soojee complete, 3 patent sacklifters, One wrought iron bakery chimney, 20 in. square, by 20 feet long. 2 old sheet iron casings. A broken wrought iron crank shaft, 7 in. diameter, by 11 ft. long, double cranks. 2 Carr's disintegrator cages, wrought iron, fitted with shafts, 4 semolina purifiers as good as new, 2 old wheat graders by Penney and Co. Valuable lot of Rodger's patent wrought iron pullies. A miscellaneous lot of cast iron pullies, bevel gear, wheels, &c. A miscellaneous lot of wrought iron piping, a small lot of cast iron piping, old plummer blocks, &c., a lot of empty oil drums, a wroughtiron shop bin with 4 compartments. About 125 second hand Muntz metal boiler tubes, a lot of old brass, a "donkey" wall pump, nearly new, by Mumford, Colchester, 3-in. plunger 5½in. steam cylinder, by 6in. stroke, capacity 1,000 gals. per hour. A feed water heater, consisting of 3 coils of tubes, presenting great heating surface, fitted with automatic scriping gear, release valve, &c.

Also an iron-frame, grinding mill, fitted with 2ft 8-in. diameter, French barr stones driven by bullock gear, complete in every respect and capable of grinding 100 maunds of wheat or other grain per 12 hours.

For further particulars and condions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the Acting Manager, Messrs. Bapty Bros., Ld, at Falkland Road, Byculla.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 20, 1888.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

Also at the risk and expense of the owners, 53 angle iron bars, railway marks H. T. 7 W. B., sent by G. G. Greffert, Esq., Hinghunghat, to Messrs. George Gahagan and Co., Bombay.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1. Handsome, strong-built, glass-fronted office brougham
1. Powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1. Second-hand, strong office shigram.
1. Fast trotting, grey pony, with a strongly-built dog-cart.
1. Handsome, strong, grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1. handsome, strong, Chesnut Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years, has been ridden as a charger, splendid mover.
1. handsome, strong, English-built buggy on C. Spring by "Kesterton."
1. Handsome bay Arab horse with a strong built dog-cart.
1. Handsome, strong built victoria, in very good order, with removable coach box.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Byramjee Junanjee Kraas.

1. Palanquin new shigram.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the New Oriental Bank, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table, hanging, and wall lamps, hand and pocket lamps, gem travelling lamps, table, wall, and chamber candlesticks, spirit, ketties, kerosine oil fillers, billiard, verandah, and drawing-room lamps, rich enemelled gate lamps, infant food warmers, and a large number of street lamps which is a splendid opportunity for the Municipality.

The above are on view from Tuesday, the 17th inst.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co., the office furniture of Messrs Louis, Dreyfus and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeonholes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, sample tables, a large size Milliner's patent fire resisting safe, clocks, door and partition screens, benches, &c., &c.

Also the household property of Louis Bergl, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, very rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, crockery and glassware, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of fancy table ornaments and flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, fancy globe lamps, spare building materials, iron hinges, &c., &c. The property of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 20, 1888.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of their Auction Room, the handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, one Winchester express rifle, &c., the property of J. A LAING, Esq. the same comprises set of dining table, drawingroom table and teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, cushioned chairs easy chairs, side board, meatsafe glass cupboard, iron bedstead complete, double cot, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing, washhand and writing tables, dressing glass, teapoys, large size show cupboard and show case, book cases, side tables, wall brackets, &c.

The property is now on view.

Also the property of another gentleman.

A large number of handsomely bound books,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases leno gauze.
5 cases white checks.
5 cases white stripes.
4 cases Tired stripes.
2 cases superfine woolen cloth.
2 cases embossed velvet.
30 cases Prince of Wales brandy.
20 cases Glendarroch whisky.
2 cases 112 dozen 30 per cent. glycerine soap, 3 cakes in a box.
11 packages army cloth.
1 single-barrelled breach-loading Snider rifle in case.
1 D. B. Pinfire sporting gun with Damascus barrel.
1 D. B. Snider express cabine sighted 1,000 yards.
1 case 4 0 white metal watches.

An invoice of handsome strong-made bentwood furniture, consisting of cane-back chairs, rocking office and chairs, baby's chairs, convertible into perambulators, baba cane back, drawin groom sofas, &c.

On account and at the risk of A Mahomedally—AM—46 cases white flint glass vials asserted sizes, Bombay.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau by J. Witzer. with spring cushions.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong mail-phaeton, newly done up.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong pony cart with wood and a chesnut Arab galloway and harness,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF HANDSOME EUROPE BUILT CARRIAGES,

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Gocuidas Govindjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday next, the 23rd inst, at 2 30 p.m.

1 Handsome Victoria on C Springs "Vis-a-Vis." with movable coach box and front seat, by J. Weitzer, with pole, bar, shafts and lamps.

1 HandsomeBasket Park Phaeton by the same builder, with lamps.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, and strong-built light victoria, a strong dogcart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 4 years old, going in saddle as well as in harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain household furniture, best plate ware, crockery and, glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging duplex wind proof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, July 19, 1888. CRAWFORD & CO.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!—In Plush and Leather, a nice assortment to select from ; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Hand Bags, Companions, Blotters, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, situated in a most convenient locality, being close to the Government and Mercantile Offices and the Docks.

LOST, near Bandstand, last evening, a GIRL'S WATERPROOF CLOAK. On returning same to Mrs. TURNER, Cumballa Hill, finder will be rewarded.

A FINE BUFFALO, in splendid condition, in Calf, and with male calf 7 months old. Buffalo giving 7 pounds milk, and will give 24 pounds in November, Rs. 100.

A VICTORIA and a BAY STUDBRED HORSE, about 14-2, very quiet and powerful, with harness. The TURN-OUT, Rs. 750.

A C.-B. G. PONEY, about 13-3, a well known polo and pig-sticking poney. Jumps beautifully; will go in harness, Rs. 250.

AS the owner of the above Buffalo, Victoria, Horse, and Poney is going home, he will let the lot go for Rs. 1,000.—Apply "TOT," office of this paper.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AN EX-PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER, an examiner in shorthand for U. C. S. Examinations, &c., undertakes to teach shorthand in one month. Fee for the 30 lessons, Rs. 15.—Address "STENO," care of this paper.

WANTED, a good HORSE for saddle and harness.—Apply "MANAGER," Star of India Mills, Ld., Parel.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HEAD-MISTRESS, by a lady who has had 10 years' experience of teaching, and who holds first-class certificates and testimonials.—Apply by letter to "VERITAS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A FRENCH LADY (diplômée) good references. wishes for Pupils in French and Music *Terms moderate.* Write or apply, to MLLE. DEMENIEUX, care of Colonel Stockley, Cumballa Hill.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

CHESTNUT ARAB CHARGER, quiet in harness, Rs. 400. English DOG-CART, Rs. 200.—"H," care of Volkarts.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 9½, Rs. 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

OFFICERS' REGULATION WHISTLES.—Silver plated, well finished whistles, with cord, as required by new regulation, Rs. 4-0 each.—BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld., Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

### MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

### IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

pply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

SILVER was again lower by 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday at 42 1-16d. ; but there was no further change in Rupee Securities. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered. Consols were still at 99¾ ; and French Rentes in Paris remained at 106¾. Exchange on London at Paris had advanced to Francs 25·30.

The 30 lakhs of Council Bills offered yesterday went rather lower than was generally looked for, the allotments of which some 16 lakhs were to Calcutta, 13 lakhs to Bombay, and 1½ lakhs to Madras, having been at 1s. 4 1-16d., which is 1-16d. lower than the previous Wednesday's rate. Thirty lakhs are to be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. down at 1s. 3⅞d. per rupee.

In General Produce, Linseed was quieter, Rapeseed was dull, and Wheat was firmer. Calcutta quality of Linseed had declined 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes. Calcutta Brown and Bold Yellow Rapeseed were 3d. per quarter lower *via* the Canal. Both Hard Red and Club No. 2 Wheat were 3d. per quarter higher for arrival by either route.

Liverpool closed quiet, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices were still quite unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done for September Canal shipment, at 5 1-16d., which is ⅛d. below the price of ready stuff.

In New York the spot price advanced yesterday 1-16 cent, say to 10 9-16 cents, and September Futures were one point higher at 9·79 cents.

Here we have had a quiet market in the staple to-day, the local demand which we noticed yesterday having nearly subsided. There has, however, been some enquiry for Dharwar, and about 500 bales of that growth have changed hands at Rs. 195-206 per candy, the only other purchases having been a little Ginned Western, at Rs. 207 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 220. Beyond a few hundred bales of "Good" Bengals for January delivery booked between dealers at the previous rate, we hear of nothing passing in contracts for the new crop. Bengals are quoted as before, and Broach for March, and Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 225 and Rs. 198, respectively.

The Chamber's telegraphic weather and crop reports issued this afternoon are again generally of a favourable tenor, seasonable weather having generally prevailed throughout the Cotton growing districts. The exceptions are Bellary, where sufficient rain had not fallen to admit of sowing being commenced, and Dhollera where the opposite cause had produced a like result. At Barsee the Cotton plants, though doing well so far, required more rain ; but in the backward districts of Bengal sowing had at length begun, and in other circles the plants were generally making good progress.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the firmer advices from the other side our market keeps quiet, export business not being practicable at the present range of prices. Only a few transactions in *Ekdani* have been reported to-day ; but previous rates are quoted, all round.

SEEDS.—No further change in *Linseed* has occurred to-day, and in this seed as well as in *Rapeseed* only a small business is passing ; but the tone of the market may be called steady at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 468 | bales. |
| Wheat | 15,263 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,132 | " |
| Rapeseed | 4,067 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,602 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,303 | " |

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping at our last quotations. The s. s. Sultan (late Prins Hendrik) now in port, has been fixed to speculators at 16s. 3d. per ton net for this month's loading.

EXCHANGE, in view of the result of Council biddings, opened weaker at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand ; and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at which latter rates a moderate amount of business was done for July-August delivery ; but there having been no demand for that medium of remittance Banks raised their Telegraphic rate 1-32d., say to 1s. 4 1-16d., at which small amounts were done. The tone of the market became firmer towards the close, and Wire Transfer could probably have been obtained at 1s. 4 3-32d. had it been wanted. We quote at closing :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ...1s 4 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ...1s. 4 1-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4½d. | " |
| Credits do | ...1s. 4 7-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | ...1·71¼ | " |

MONEY.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay separated this afternoon without making any change in their rates, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent. It is reported that there have been heavy withdrawals from the Bank of Bengal.

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th July, 1888 | 33,26,220 |
| Silver received during the week | 16,33,004 |
| | 49,59,224 |
| New coin paid during the week | 16,00,005 |
| | 33,59,219 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals | 3,89,221 |
| | 37,48,440 |
| Last week | 48,63,168 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak this morning at 100½ sellers of Fours for money, and 1-16 less for the near account, August being also quoted at 100⅜ to 7-16. The market remained in the same state throughout the day, with a little doing for this month's settlement, and closed at 100 7-16 for cash ; 4½ for per cents. being 105, sellers.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business passing in this market to-day confined almost entirely to Mill Scrip, in which we note the following changes. Alliance and Jevraj Balloo have declined Rs. 10 ; and City of Bombay Manfacturing, Colaba Land and Mill, and Empress, Rs. 5 each. Luckmidass Khimji, Mahalakshmi, and Ripon, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 5 each ; and Queen Rs. 2½. Fort Press shares are Rs. 50 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1½.

### DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed

### MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld,

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DUBUISSON—July 13, at Chakratta, N-W P., the wife of Captain H DuBuisson, 2nd Lincoln Regiment, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—July 16, at Arkonam, the wife of Mr Alfred A E Edwards, Apothecary, M R C, of a son.

DEATH.

CRAW—July 7, at Mussoorie, William Craw, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Benares.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1888.

THE painful impression created by the suspension and arrest of the Commissioner of the Central Division deepens as the full portent of the measure comes to be realized. We say nothing whatever to prejudge the case either as it affects the accused or the accusers, who are in the opinion of some also on their trial and in equal peril. The precise nature of the charges which have been preferred, and on which the Government has taken a step so grave has not yet been made known, and there is doubtless a certain element of exaggeration in the reports which are current. It would be improper and unbecoming to discuss matters which will no doubt be fully elucidated either before an Official Commission similar to that which dealt with the Cambay case, or in, the ordinary Courts. Two views are taken alike in Poona and in Bombay. But whether the culpability of the public officer whose conduct is arraigned be established by evidence, or whether the view taken by those who hold that the charges made against him be the result of a conspiracy of unfaithful subordinates, who, finding their malpractices discovered, have endeavoured to save themselves by incriminating their official head, prove consistent with the facts it is now premature to discuss. We confine ourselves to the less hazardous duty of giving expression to the feeling of general and intelligible regret that the Government did not at an earlier period take note of the indications of a widespread belief that in an important public department there was a laxity or something worse which needed vigilance and correction. That something was amiss ; that complaints were rife, and were often sufficiently distinct to reach very far, was a matter of general knowledge. It is understood that the reports current formed the subject of enquiry while the late Governor, Sir James Fergusson, was still in office. No definite charges were then made, or at all events were then substantiated ; the allegations made were vague and ill-supported, and the explanations given were accepted as satisfactory. Just before the death of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, last year, it was understood that reports of irregularities in one of the Divisions had been brought to his personal notice ; upon his untimely death the subject seems to have escaped further attention until lately. What is a source of deep and well-founded regret is that due heed was not given to a general consensus of opinion that the methods of administration in an important department required close supervision and a prompt change of the personnel. The Commissioner, under whose administration such complaints had become rife, should have been requested at least two years since to retire from the service, and make way for an officer who could enforce discipline and inspire confidence in his colleagues and the public. It would be affectation to ignore the fact which has been long a matter of general comment, that so dissatisfied were several Collectors of experience and standing with the state of things that they refused to risk their reputation by serving in the Division, where, by common repute, discipline had become so lax that men of very inferior status were believed to have in their hands the power to give or withhold minor appointments. It is not at all necessary to assume that the prevailing belief was well founded ; the fact that it existed and that it extended over the whole area of a particular Commissionership, should have arrested the attention of Government. Had the evil been dealt with administratively at an earlier period the collapse which has now shocked and afflicted the whole Presidency might have been averted. There was nothing whatever in the antecedents of the public officer whose Commissionership was the source of so many and such persistent rumours, testifying at the very least to lax discipline, that should in any special manner have exempted him from the salutary vigilance of his immediate superiors. He had already given evidence of qualities which, however masterful and however valuable when held under due supervision and control, had more than once made him a source of anxiety and trouble to the Government, and had endangered the financial interests of those who were submitted to his official care—and this without any question whatever of honesty or dishonesty. In saying this we say what is known to every one cognizant of the facts in connection with Mr. Crawford's short and memorable administration of the affairs of this city. The Government of the day placed on record their opinion of his recklessness and his insubordination, and he was officially informed in a resolution that if he had not resigned his appointment under sick certificate he would have been removed from the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay. It was as an act of grace that he was again entrusted with administrative employment. It was a fault, and something more than a fault, to have exposed a man who, wilful and headstrong himself, required strong and resolute control, to his own devices for so long a period of time first in one Division and then in another. With a firm hand in Sir Richard Temple's opinion it was quite possible to employ in the public service the capacity and the energy of this exceptional man—exceptional in his qualities and in their defects. But Sir Richard recognised that firmness alone would not suffice ; when he put Mr. Crawford into a high official position he stated very frankly, "I will keep him under my own hand ; I will not confer on him independence in the districts !" What sagacity and prescience we can all read in these words now ! Had his successors acted in the same spirit, the Government and the Service would have been spared a deep and wholly needless humiliation. Short of that, a kindly and firm invitation to resign given two years since, would have averted the catastrophe which, whatever else may be in store, closes in shame and sorrow a career we all could have wished to end far otherwise.

THE Companies Bill which the Lord Chancellor introduced in the House of Lords recently is so far of interest in India that if it ever becomes law and works well, its best provisions will in all probability find their way in due course into the company law of India. The latest news about the Bill is that it has been read a second time in the Upper House, but there was no enthusiasm about it, the state of business is not promising, and it seems very unlikely that it will meet with anything beyond a platonic discussion this Session. Lord Bramwell has thrown over it the wet blanket of his faint praise, and has made out a good case for referring it to a Select Committee in order that the evidence of practical men may save Parliament from passing what might otherwise be that most dangerous of measures, a lawyers' Bill. The subject is certainly one that should not be legislated on in a hurry, and it will not be surprising if the House of Commons, if the Bill gets there this Session, decide that a measure of this sort should not be passed without taking fuller counsel with commercial opinion. Lord Halsbury has set out upon his task with a clear purpose in view, and there is a deal of simplicity and directness in the means by which he aims at accomplishing it. He starts with the by no means rash assumptions that the promoter is a man who needs watching, and that the man of straw is not the best man in the world for company promotion and management. The leading clauses of the Bill, which is short and simple, are aimed at giving effect to these ideas. An important place is given in the scheme to the principle of provisional registration. The provisional period, which is limited to three months, is like the outer meshes of the spider's web, in which alert flies will have an opportunity of recovering their freedom before they have been enticed into the promoter's more relentless toils. It commences with the act of registration, and during its currency the subscribers to the memorandum of association are directors of the company, individually bound by the contracts they may make, and obliged to deposit with trustees all money paid in respect of shares. The principle of provisional registration, Lord Bramwell reminds the House of Lords, is not new, for it is found as far back as in the Act of 1844. If at the end of three months the company fails to secure complete registration it ceases to exist, and registration can be had only under certain conditions in which the framers of the Bill have endeavoured to supply important safeguards for the investing public. The provisional directors will have to satisfy the registrar that not less than one-fourth of the shares into which the capital is divided have been subscribed for, not less than one-tenth of the nominal capital being in cash, and that the directors hold not less than one-fifth of the total number of shares, the minimum holding for each director being ten shares.

The determination that the company enterprises of the future shall be on a solid basis could not have been more clearly expressed than in these conditions. The object of the first condition is clear enough. No company should be permitted to start on its career without having at its disposal capital adequate to the ends which it proposes to itself. We have had instances in India which have emphasised this necessity in a very striking way. But it is difficult to lay down a rule in a matter of this kind which is capable of general application. Lord Halsbury says that the company should have a quarter of its capital subscribed before it is granted complete registration. But in some cases this would be as much below what was necessary as in others it would be above it. If any rule at all is to be laid down as to the amount of capital which should be subscribed for a cotton mill, for example, before registration is conceded, the rule supplied in the Bill would be quite inadequate. A mill company that started with fifty per cent. of its capital subscribed, and that failed to get its list filled up subsequently, would have a fair chance of getting into trouble. The history of mill enterprise in India is instructive on that point. But there are enterprises on the other hand in which it would be a waste of money and of credit to call up as much even as twenty-five per cent. of the capital at the beginning of the company's career. Lord Bramwell points to an insurance company at home with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which only a very small amount has been called up, and whose stability is undoubted. Nearer at hand we see nearly the same thing. One prosperous Fire Insurance Company in Bombay has called up only an eighth of its capital, and Lord Halsbury would find it exceedingly difficult to show cause why it should call up any one. If the Lord Chanceller can indicate a means of recognizing in law the financial distinction between the two classes of enterprise he will have accomplished a remarkable feat in draftsmanship. Meantime, in spite of the necessity in many cases for some such condition as the Bill provides, it is impossible to dispute Lord Bramwell's contention that in many others it would be exceedingly inconvenient.

The condition that the directors shall hold not less than a fifth of the shares of the company, and that each shall hold not less than ten shares, is capable of partial evasion, the capacity for evading it being measured by the number of directors that the shareholders are willing to appoint. There is no reason why the shares should not be £1 each, the usual price for shares in co-operative companies, and a frequent price in the case of mining investments—and it would be no sign of stability to be the possessor of ten shares of that value. And as the distribution of a fifth of the capital amongst twelve directors would make the individual burden only half what it would be if it were distributed amongst six, it is evident that the operation of this provision might be very largely conditioned by a Board anxious to evade Lord Halsbury's efforts in aid of stability. Generally, however, the operation of this clause would tend to a different result. It would, we believe, act in restraint of limited liability enterprise. The "guinea pig" director would disappear from view, but many men who could do good service on a Board would at the same time be disqualified for taking part in company management. The clause would supply a guarantee for the wealth of companies, but not for the skill with which they would be worked, and we doubt not that many an enterprise that would have the right to live and the promise of a lucrative career would be prevented from coming into existence because of the too great exigency of the Bill on this point. Recent revelations give an interest to the stipulation that a director on taking office shall pay the nominal value of the shares which he is required to hold. He would not, under such a provision, find the process of qualifying for the directorate quite as easy as it was made for Mr. Batten by the resourceful promoters of the Deccan Company. One of the sub-sections of clause 7 might also, if it had been in operation three years ago, have materially influenced the history of that company, and might have spared us much pre-occupation. The sub-section makes it misdemeanour to conceal any arrangement from the shareholders by which the promoter or any person with his connivance derives benefit from an acquisition of property by the company or from the issue of shares. But the clause expressly assumes the issue of a prospectus, and some companies that have made much noise in the world have carefully refrained from issuing prospectuses, which are sometimes dangerous documents, to directors as well as to investors. To make this part of the Bill operative in all cases it would be necessary to insist upon the issue of a prospectus or something equivalent to it. But this and many other defects in the measure must already have been pointed out if it has reached the Committee stage.

SOME amusing remarks were made last week by our London correspondent respecting Mr. Stead's articles on War and Peace, and the treatment they were receiving from his *locum tenens*. The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he tells us, reached London twenty-four hours after that letter had been despatched, and we now learn that there were some strong words from the chief to his aide, and the most public snubbing that an acting editor ever received. On Monday Mr. Stead actually began the reprinting, in large type and in a prominent position, of the articles which his representative had relegated to semi-obscurity. The imaginations of your readers, our correspondent says, may fill up the details of what happened. I refer to the incident to direct attention to the very powerful instalment which appeared in the *Pall Mall*. Apart from the significance of the information given, the letters themselves are worth reading for their vigour,—a vigour which sometimes takes the form of illustrations which would have been better relished by the hearers of Bishop Latimer than by the more delicately-stomached folks of to-day. If it be true that Prince Bismarck deliberately got up the spring scare of the movement of Russian troops from the South-West of the Empire to Galicia, such movement relating merely to 4,000 troops, then, indeed, are we in the presence of what is a most serious danger to the peace of European nations. Mr. Stead evidently believes most implicitly what he has written. As he has the habit of impressing his own beliefs upon men influential in political circles it is possible that what he believes to-day these other persons will believe next week. This it is, combined with his originality, his enthusiasm, and his impudence (as some call it), which makes Mr. Stead an important man in present-day politics. This is the result of strong conviction borne upon our correspondent against his will, and he gives it as a hint as to some of the forces at work in this huge maelstrom of the British Empire.

THE deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 17th July numbered 491, a death-rate of 26·58 per thousand per annum as against 23·34, the corresponding period of last year, and 26·63, the average of the last five years. Of the total number registered 135 occurred from fevers, 11 from cholera, of which 2 only were in Girgaum ; 73, phthisis ; 96 diseases of the respiratory organs ; 11, diarrhœa, and 21, dysentery. 17 of the deceased were Buddhists or Jains ; 19, Brahmins ; 7, Bhatias ; 237, Hindus of other castes ; 38, Hindu outcastes ; 125, Mussulmans ; 24, Parsis ; 1, Jew ; 15, Native Christians ; 6, Eurasians ; and 2, Europeans. The total number of births is reported at 308.

THE subject selected by the Syndicate for the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize Essay of 1889 is :—"On the Influence of Factories on the Health of Bombay, with suggestions for the protection of Factory hands and the general public."

A NEW Railway Act for the West of India Portuguese Railway has been approved by the Government of Goa. It is similar to the Railway Act IV. of 1879 in force in British India except in certain points which have been made to conform with the Portuguese Penal Code. The railway tickets will be printed in the Portuguese and Konkani languages.

THE Annual Departmental Examination of Probationary Subordinates in the Revenue, Magisterial, Police, Registration, and Abkari Departments in the Sholapur Collectorate will be held on Wednesday, the 12th September, 1888, at the Collector's office.

THE Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship for the year 1887 has been awarded to Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar Oza of Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. The Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship for the year 1887 has been awarded to Trimbak Atmaram Kharkar of Elphinstone High School.

MR. WASEY, Engineer in charge of the Marmagao Railway, has been indefatigable in his labours to repairs on the railway line. It is expected that by the 22nd instant or at the latest by the end of the current month communication will be restored. The cost, it is stated, will amount to about thirty thousand rupees.

THE amount due to the Public Treasury at Goa for unrecovered taxes from 1721 to 31st December, 1887, is Rs. 158,08,79. The defaulters in this instance are several influential persons who have been putting off the payment from year to year. A correspondent remarks that when a poor man fails to make payment in due time, the next year exacts from him fourfold the original amount. It will be certainly interesting to know how the Government is going to proceed with the other class of the defaulters.

THOSE classes in Travancore who follow the Marumakatayam law of inheritance (or descent by sister's son) are, under the existing custom, bound to pay to the Government a fourth of the estimated value of the property which forms the subject of succession, to entitle them to inherit the property of kindred dying without direct heirs. The Kalachetties, and a few other classes who follow the Makkathayam law, have also had to pay a penalty to entitle them to succeed to the property of their uncles on the mother's side who die without issue. It has been represented to the Government that these fees are a source of grievance to those classes, inasmuch as they press upon them exclusively, while the rest of the Maharajah's subjects are exempt from such contribution. In order, therefore, to remove inequalities in the distribution of public burdens, His Highness has commanded the relinquishment of the fees from the 30th ultimo.

A TELEGRAM, dated Gnatong, 16th July, says—"An excellent view was obtained this morning of the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes from the Nimla Ridge. In the former several walls have been built across the road : they extend several hundred yards up the hill sides. The lower wall is 800 yards from the Kapup Valley with a single tent about 150 yards in advance : and beyond this, about 400 yards higher up, is a second wall behind which are a large number of tents protected by *abattis*. About 200 yards higher up is what appears to be a fort of circular shape, built on a slight rise in the ground on the right of the road, in which are several tents ; and beyond this again, on some flat ground, are about 50 tents. Another wall, about one mile long, has been built across the Jalep Pass extending up the adjoining heights on either side. Fires were seen near the tents with men sitting round, and more men were seen posted evidently as sentries on all the prominent heights. The road across the Pemberingo Pass zigzags up a steep hill and appears almost precipitous for a considerable distance, when it becomes easier. Twenty tents were seen here, and at this spot the Thanpa soldiers under Ladense are located. About fifty men were seen in the Kapup Valley."

SOME forty people have been arrested in connection with the recent attempt to upset the mail train in Tharrawaddy. The line through this district is now pretty well watched, and it is to be hoped the worst of the disturbances is over ; but there seems to be a deep feeling of discontent against our primitive police system and British authority generally, and great care will have to be exercised here for some time. A correspondent writes, "the Karens, as usual, have been of the greatest assistance. In jungle work with a leader they like there is no better race of fighting men for Burma. The Punjabis are good enough when they see their enemy ; but they sometimes hesitate at going into the bush to which they are unaccustomed, and where their accoutrements and heavy weight tell unfavourably against them."

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 18.

A volcanic eruption has taken place in Japan, (the locality has not been clearly telegraphed).

Four hundred persons have been killed and 1,000 injured.

## THE PEACE OVERTURES OF DINIZULU.

DURBAN, July 18.

The messengers from Dinizulu offered excuses for the attack on the British in Zululand. Sir Arthur Havelock declined to discuss the subject while, he said, Dinizulu was in arms.

## THE OPPOSITION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 19.

The Opposition intends to continue its endeavours in forcing narrow issues, and consequently it has submitted to the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times*.

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Rear-Admiral Tryon's invading fleet has gone to the Irish Coast, and Vice-Admiral Baird's defending fleet to the Scotch and West of England Coasts.

## MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Thursday, 8 p.m.

Much sympathy is felt and expressed for Mr. Arthur Crawford in his present position here as in Bombay. He was brought back to Poona from Bombay by the 11 o'clock train on Wednesday evening in charge of Colonel Portman, and on alighting at Kirkee station was lodged in Colonel Portman's bungalow at Ganeshkhind Road.

Mr. Commissioner Propert expressed his willingness to stand bail for him for Rs. 50,000, but it was deemed objectionable for a Government servant to do so. On this account other arrangements were forthwith made, and Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, was to sit for the purpose of considering and accepting bail at his Kutcherry at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Vidal, however delegated the task to Colonel Portman, who released Mr. Crawford this afternoon on bail to the amount of Rs. 70,000 – in accused's own recognisances of Rs. 25,000, and on the surety of his brother, Mr. Leslie Crawford, for Rs. 25,000, and that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., Dorabjee D. Bootee, and Khan Bahadur Pudumji Pestonjee, for Rs. 5,000 each.

Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo Muskey is engaged as pleader for Mr. Crawford.

The enquiry will commence on 1st August.

Hunmantrao Jaghirdar was arrested on Monday on information laid before Mr. Vidal by Mr. Ommaney, Inspector-General of Police. The information charges him with receiving on the 13th January, 1887, at Poona, Rs. 400 from Patanker late head clerk, Office of Commissioner, Central Division, as a reward for inducing the Commissioner either by corrupt or illegal means, or by exercise of personal influence, to confer on one Patanker the post of deputy accountant in the Office of the Collector of Khandeish. Mr. Vidal agreed to release the prisoner on bail. Sureties to be for Rs. 50,000. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Pleader, asked for a reduction of the recognizances, but Mr. Vidal refused to comply with the request. Mr. Merwanjee will therefore apply for a reduction to the Session Judge tomorrow.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF TANTIA BHIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Tantia Bhil had a narrow escape, the other day, from being captured after being driven into Holkar's territory. He was prowling about the Hoshangabad District with a well armed following, when information was given by the villagers to five constables, who went in search of him. In the meanwhile reinforcements were sent for. They tracked him to his camping ground, but did not venture on an open attack, as reinforcements had not arrived. The dacoits showed signs of departure, and the constables fired a volley into the band, which dispersed them unarmed in all directions.

The police seized twenty canisters of gunpowder, six guns, twelve swords and cooking utensils.

Tantia made off into the Betul District, where he cut off a constable's nose and decamped.

## HYDERABAD DIGNITARIES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Colonel Marshall reached Simla this afternoon; the Prime Minister of Hyderabad arrives on the 24th.

## THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

A course of twenty-six veterinary lectures will be delivered at the United Service Institute, during the next two months, by Messrs. G. A. Oliphant, J. H. B. Hallen, and G. J. R. Rayment.

## THE NEW VICEREGAL LODGE.

The Viceroy moves into the new Viceregal lodge on 23rd instant, but the ball to have been given on 8th August will probably be postponed till the 22nd August, as many minor details in connection with the new building have not yet been finished.

## THE DECCAN MINING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD July 19.

The *Daily News* states that Sir Henry James has drafted the Report of the Deccan Mining Committee. The Report will be presented before the end of the month.

## THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

The following representatives of the various Railway companies will take part in the Conference, to be held at Simla in September next:—Bombay Baroda and Central India: Major Bisset and Mr. O'Callaghan. East Indian: Mr. St. L. Carter. Great Indian Peninsula: Mr. Condar. Oudh and Rohilkhand: Mr. Hartwell. Rohilkhand-Kumaon. Mr. Izat and Mr. Neville. Southern Mahratta: Mr. Craik. South Indian: Mr. Betts. Bengal and North-Western: Mr. Izat. The Nizam's Guaranteed State: Mr. Furnivall. Indian Midland: Mr. Wright. Bengal-Nagpur: Mr. Wynne or Mr. Goodfellow Madras: Mr. Hanna. North-Western: Mr. Lightfoot. Eastern Bengal: Major Boughey. Bhavnagar-Gondal: Major Gardiner.

## THE CALCUTTA FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

In the case of the Empress *vs.* Mohender Nath Chatterjee and four others for forging Government currency notes and other charges, the jury found the first prisoner guilty on all counts. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment; the rest were acquitted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, July 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, July 18.

The Transport Himalaya has arrived.

SUEZ, July 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, July 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, July 19.

French Mail steamer Oxus, from Suez, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4¼ |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account ... | 99¾ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes ....... | 106¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67¼ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 70¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106¼ |
| Bar Silver | 42 1-16 |
| Chartered Bank Shares | £25·0 |
| ,, Mercantile Shares | £19·10 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Shares ... | £52·0 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(July 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—The "unearned increment" in land is not to be despised in "Magnificent Melbourne." Two blocks of three acres and two and a half acres—not situated in first-class positions—were sold the other day for £80,000 and £100,000 respectively, yielding their fortunate owners a clear profit of £71,000 and £95,000 upon the money they invested a very few years ago.

The Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells this appalling story:—There were in Simla two small cherubs, the elder of whom we will call Didymus, and the younger Paul. They were brothers and they fought like—brothers; and Paul by sleight-of-hand obtained the victory and pulled the long locks of Didymus. A maternal court-martial resulted in a demand for the body of Paul—and a slipper. But Paul had escaped into the garden. Didymus volunteered to call him. There was a long interval, sufficient to allow Paul to forget the impending doom. Didymus leaned from the window and cried in a honied voice: '*Paul—Paul, dear! Mamma bolata. Mitai dehta.*' 'You little villain,' said mamma, 'what made you tell that awful fib?' 'Ugh,' replied Didymus the Diplomat; 'I knew he wouldn't come if I spoke *sach bath*. . . and I want to see him smacked!' But it "was Didymus that the slipper fell upon. And this comes of bringing up children under the blighting influence of the Government of India. Didymus will end by being a Member of Council."

Captain E. D. Newnham-Smith has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, *vice* Colonel Bolton, resigned.

The Pope has presented, through Father Lafont, two silver medals commemorative of His Holiness' Jubilee to Sir Surrendronath Tagore of Calcutta.

A Horse Show will be held at Jacobabad on Wednesday, the 9th January, 1889, and following days. The prizes will be open to all competitors.

Mr. James Balfour Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, has been appointed provisional member of the Board of Examiners for the Port of Bombay for granting certificates (Indian Foreign and Indian Home Trade) of competency to Masters and Mates under Act I. of 1859.

The policy that exhibits the last new improvements in guns at Woolwich or the last new development of torpedoes at Portsmouth, for the amusement and instruction of foreign officers, appears to be consistently carried out throughout Greater Britain. Russia, Germany, and France disagree in most things; but they agree, in absolutely excluding foreign war-ships from their fortified ports. England, as far as information can be obtained, admits them everywhere in any number, and permits them to anchor where they please. Lord Carnarvon thinks and probably most Englishmen will agree with him, that it is high time this state of things was brought to an end. He doubts whether any precautions short of absolute exclusion would be sufficient, and points out that in certain of our coaling stations even a single man-of-war inside the fortifications would be sufficient to render them all of no avail. The French understand how useful it is upon occasion to introduce a fleet in time of peace in the rear of the defences of a possible opponent and then to leave it there to await further diplomatic developments. But our own Admiralty, to judge from the answer to Lord Carnarvon, seem to know nothing, and almost to care nothing, about the matter.

## UNCOVENANTED SERVICE MEETING AT DHARWAR.

A meeting of officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, resident in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, was held at Dharwar, on the 6th inst. The gentlemen present were:—Mr. E. H. Hallum, P. W. D., chairman; Messrs. R. T. Wingate, Rev. Survey; E. F. Dawson, P. W. D.; F. B. Young, Rev. Survey; H. N. Alexander, Supt. of Police, S. M. Ry.; G. A. Hight, Forest Department; and H. Scannell, Dist. Supt. of Police. The following gentlemen were unavoidably absent, but have expressed their concurrence with the resolutions adopted:—Messrs. C. Brereton, P. W. D.; J. Partridge, P. W. D.; and W. A. Talbot, Forest Dept.

The following resolutions were brought forward and unanimously voted at the meeting:—(1) That the thanks of all officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, resident in Dharwar, be conveyed to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., for the interest he has shown in the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and for the trouble he has taken in bringing to the notice of Parliament the grievances complained of by the different departments of the service. (2) That as Mr. King's motion in the House of Commons on the 8th June was not carried, the agitation that has been inaugurated should not be allowed to subside, and that our efforts should be continued both by combined action and individual endeavour to secure Parliamentary support. That we one and all agree to sign a fresh petition to Parliament in support of the former representations, in time to be presented by next Session. (3) That in view of the refusal of the Under-Secretary of State to express any opinion upon the questions discussed in the report of the Public Service Commission and of his statement in his reply to Mr. H. S. King's motion in the House on the 8th June, as quoted in the *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd July, to the effect that it had been resolved to create a Provincial Service for the different presidencies, this meeting is of opinion that in future agitation the recommendations of that Commission and the statement referred to should not be left unnoticed. (4) That Rs. 10 each should be subscribed by all members of the Service, resident in Dharwar, and forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in London.

## THE ARREST OF MR. CRAWFORD.

It appears that Mr. Crawford disappeared from his house at Poona on the early morning of Wednesday. When a friend summoned from Bombay arrived, he was informed that Mr. Crawford had been seen a short time before, but could not then be found in any of the rooms. A letter was lying on the table addressed to the friend; it spoke mysteriously, suggestive of an intention to commit suicide, stating that the writer was proceeding in the direction of the bridge over the Moola. When this route was taken, he was nowhere to be seen; an alarm was raised and the riverside was searched, but of course in vain, for Mr. Crawford had taken the morning train for Bombay. He was then disguised, as he was found later on in Bombay, in shabby clothes with a false ill-fitting beard, and a slouched hat. He was at once recognised at the station by Mr. Jeffries, Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police, who was there under the instructions of Mr. Ommaney. Mr. Crawford was accosted by Mr. Jeffries, who in a friendly way offered to get him his ticket; and was asked to take a third-class ticket to Tanna. Obviously the intention was to allow Mr. Crawford's purpose of flight to develop itself so that the intention could not be in dispute. Mr. Jeffries had received instructions to place no obstacle in the way of Mr. Crawford's movements. He went in the same train as far as Kurjut, and there by Mr. Ommaney's order returned to Lanowlee. Here a second order directed him to take another train and follow in the footsteps of Mr. Crawford, the object apparently being to relieve Mr. Crawford, whose suspicions might possibly be aroused, of any apprehension that he was watched and thus allow him to go on to his real destination, Bombay, hoping to take his passage by steamer in the hope of escaping pursuit. Mr. Crawford, instead of going on to Tanna in the third-class, stopped at Kallian, and came on to Bombay in a second-class carriage, getting out at Byculla station. He had been under surveillance the whole time, and when he proceeded to the Victoria Hotel he was still followed, with the result chronicled yesterday.

Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector-General of Police, has collected a large amount of evidence relative to various cases of alleged bribery, some of which are reported to date fourteen years back. It is stated that Mamlatdars and other employès under Government, whose berths were at the disposal of the Commissioner's office, had for a long time past to pay heavily for their appointments in the first instance, and had afterwards to make payments to save themselves from transfers to distant or bad stations. Mamlatdars complain that they were arbitrarily transferred and made to pay subordinates at the head office to get back to their own positions. Whether this was done with the acquiescence of the Commissioner is the question which will be decided at the trial of those who stand accused of corruption in these transactions. It is asserted, though it is difficult to give credence to the figures, that as much as Rs. 10,000 have been paid for a place under Government worth Rs. 150 a month. That a largely salaried officer drawing Rs. 3,750 per mensem, and with a pension of £1,000 a year secured to him, could imperil his salary and his pension—to say nothing of his position and reputation—for the sake of the paltry share in illicit traffic of this kind, almost surpasses belief. There are many who withhold credence, and maintain that it will be found that the malpractices spoken of will turn out to have been the result of carelessness and gross laxity and not of criminal connivance. In any case the revelations are likely to prove very lamentable. It is said that eighty cases are spoken to by those who have disclosed to Government their share in the iniquity; if their stories are to be credited there must have been established a very widespread organization for corrupt purposes.

## EXTENSIONS OF PUBLIC ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The subject of extension of necessary public roads being now mooted by our Municipal Commissioner and the City Fathers, may I draw their attention to the necessity which exists for widening the Gunbava Lane, Fort? It leads direct to Bazaar Gate Street by the lately widened road, near Sir Dinshaw Petit's residence, in Hornby Row. The shops situated in this lane are mostly occupied by gheewallas, grocers, grain-dealers, &c., and the customers who daily throng there to make their purchases render it very difficult for a carriage to pass without fear of accident. During the Dewali festivals the cramping of sightseers is something dreadful, and in case of fire the narrowness of this lane would be immediately bridged over by the flames. Under the circumstances I request the members for the Fort Ward to visit this lane, and I have no doubt they will fully endorse my views and thus render service to their constituents.

CITIZEN.

Bombay, July 19.

## THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One of the regulations framed with regard to the University Library throws a side-light on my question, "Who are Undergraduates?" Section c of rule II. states "Undergraduates of the University recommended by two Fellows *and also by the Principal of their College*" will be admitted to the Library as readers. The italics are my own. The italicized portion of the rule upholds the meaning of the word "Undergraduates" I contended for some time back through the medium of your columns. It supports the interpretation of the term given by Prof. Wordsworth and other members of the Syndicate that "an Undergraduate is a member of the University who is in *statu pupilari*." It says that only those Matriculated that are studying at College with a view to graduation are called Undergraduates, and that all those who, after gaining a pass in the Matriculation, have entered upon mercantile life have severed all connection with the University, and have no right to be considered University students. Hence they are not Undergraduates. An Undergraduate has dealings with the University. He is a College student keeping its terms, and as such he is "to be recommended by the Principal of his College" in order that he may have access to the splendid University Library.—Yours,

RASTAM B. PAYMASTER,

Bombay, July 19. Sch. El. Col.

## DEATH OF SENHOR FERRAO.

A correspondent writes:—The death of Senhor J. B. Tolentino Ferrao is reported to have taken place at his residence in Panjim, Goa, at the age of sixty. He was a barrister of old standing in that country, and honoured his profession by his rare abilities and wise counsel, being in consequence highly respected both by his colleagues and his compatriots. Appointed Administrator of the District of Ilhas, a post generally filled by Europeans, he was not destined to remain long in that capacity. A man of strict principles he would not stoop to yield to the capricious requests of influential personages, which circumstance won for him many powerful enemies. Justice with no favour was his motto. He was soon deposed, however, under the government of Viscount Sergio de Souza, the reason assigned for his dismissal from service being as usual in such cases "a bem do Servico." Ferrao was also well known as an oriental scholar, and some of his Marathi and Sanscrit writings testify to his mastery over those languages. He was knighted with the Order of Christ by the King of Portugal in recognition of his literary merits. Some eight years ago he was struck by paralysis, and while in that state he was unable to earn the means for his subsistence, and lived up to the end of his life solely on the alms of friends. The cost of his interment, which was very imposing, was borne by his brethren of the bar. The Goa press without exception pay a fitting tribute to the memory of this distinguished and unfortunate citizen.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In replying to the several queries, issued by Government, concerning the advantage or otherwise of extending the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to some of the districts to which it does not at present apply, I pointed out (see the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th instant,) that the circumstances of the agricultural classes in the Rutnagiri district do not call for the extension of the law. Now, the next question for consideration is—Is it neccessary to extend it to the Thanna Collectorate? My answer to this question is in the negative. Of the several classes of people inhabiting this district only the following ones would, in my opinion, appear to come under the definition of the word "Agriculturist," given in the Act, *viz.*, the Agrees, the Bhundaries, and the Native-Christians. Most of these do, no doubt, borrow money, for ordinary purposes, from sowkars at a high rate of interest—not, however, on mortgage of their land, but on simple bonds. They do not mortgage their lands unless they are compelled to do so by a pressing necessity, such as marriages of their sons and daughters, or any other unforeseen contingency.

The persons who usually advance money to these people at a low rate of interest, not exceeding eight or nine per cent., are chiefly the Marwarees, the Khojas, the Bunyas, and sometimes the Purbhus, who, as a rule, are quite averse to the cultivation of land either in person or by servants, since they are mostly engaged in carrying on trade or other profession in Bombay or elsewhere. These money-lenders, therefore, willingly allow the mortgagor to retain possession of the mortgaged property on condition of paying rent. An agricultural debtor in this district always finds labour or other employment either in the district itself, which is traversed by the two great Railways, or in Bombay, on terms highly favourable to him. This and other similar circumstances enable him not only to pay off the rent, either in money or in kind, as the case may be, of the land he cultivates for his sowkar at the appointed time, but even to redeem the property before the time fixed by the mortgage, and the sowkar, unlike those in the Deccan, willingly receives his money, because he often has many other concerns in which to invest it more profitably. If the debtor find himself unable to pay off the mortgage debt to the mortgagee within the period (which seldom exceeds ten years) fixed by the mortgage, he sells the mortgaged property or such a portion thereof as would fetch the sum required to clear off the debt. Thus it will be seen that the mortgage transactions in this district are not allowed to run beyond the period specified by the mortgage, as is usually done in the Deccan. It will, therefore, I think, hardly be necessary for the courts to go into the history of such transactions from the very commencement thereof, as it is necessary for them to do in the Deccan, or to interfere with them in any way. These are my chief reasons for answering the question under consideration in the negative.

Tanna, July 17. LEX.

## THE DEMON OF MODERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to your article in Monday's issue, relating to the Army Temperance Society, I conclude you have been misled by what you quote from the *Bombay Guardian*. Allow me to state that, according to the statements made in the July number of "*On Guard*," the Army Total Abstinence Society has not in any way changed its constitution by changing its name to the Army Temperance Society. It still has only one pledge, the total abstainer's pledge, and acknowledges no others amongst its members than teetotallers. The editor goes to some length to explain the reasons of the change of the name of the Society from total abstinence to temperance, and hopes thereby to encourage a larger number of men to join, and also to get the help of many who prefer temperance to total abstinence, of whom Sir Frederick Roberts is the chief. The Soldiers' Temperance Society is distinctly an undenominational society, and its increasing success and usefulness is due to the broader principles upon which the Society is worked. The object of the executive committee is not to confine it to a narrow sect, but to make it a worthy representative of a national society. I can only put down the statements made by the *Indian Witness* as a wilful and narrow-minded perversion of the facts. No doubt the irreligious religious press have their own reasons for commenting as they do on their neighbours' doings, but I cannot imagine what they are.

TEMPERANCE.

## PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER JAQUES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 18.

The Rev. Father Jaques' retirement from his religious duties has been a cause of regret to the Roman Catholic community of Baroda. His declining health prevented him continuing to fill his high office amongst us, and to exercise his genial secular influence on the much-devoted community. His congregation decided to bid him a formal farewell and to manifest their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a silver chalice of exquisite Indian workmanship together with a purse. A meeting was called, but the Rev. gentleman's medical adviser forbade him to attend. His absence caused some disappointment to those come to do him honour; but the Very Rev. Father Willy, on his behalf, accepted the gift and the address. The spontaneous manifestation of esteem for the Rev. Father is unprecedented. The address to the Rev. gentleman read as follows:—

Dear Rev. Father,—We, the members of the Catholic community of Baroda, respectfully take this occasion to approach your Reverence with sincere regret for the ill-health which causes you to retire from our midst. You have always done, though broken down with age, everything that lay in your power towards the spiritual advancement of the Catholic community of this station. Through your exertions many little things were done for our chapel. Your unceasing zeal and charitably-inclined heart towards the distress of the poor is well-known. It is our fervent prayer to the Almighty that He will restore you to good health and give you strength to continue your missionary labours for many years to come. In recognition of your good services we take this occasion to present to you a chalice, which you will be pleased to accept as a token of our sincere regard and esteem for your Reverence.

## THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your Calcutta correspondent is rather rough on the Uncovenanted Civil Service in your issue of yesterday, when he states that Mr. E. T. Atkinson has had his leave cancelled partly because "owing to paucity of men in the department an Uncovenanted Officer would officiate for Mr. Atkinson, which would detract from the dignity of the office."

This can hardly be the case, as Mr. E. Gay, the Officiating Comptroller-General, is a member of the Uncovenanted Service, and a U. C. S. is officiating as Accountant-General, Madras.

July, 18. U. C. S.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. Frederick Charles Livingston Waller, 2nd K. O. Yorkshire L.I., has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut. J. H. C. Dunsterville has been promoted Captain of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps and Mr. Frederick W. Marriott is gazetted a lieutenant.

Surgeon-Major B. W. Wellings has been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Major R. Bouman, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Major L. A. T. McCudden, S.C., and Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, S.C., have been granted extensions of leave on medical certificate; the former for four months; the latter for one month.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service.

Col. H. B. Jacob, S.C., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, has been granted leave in and out of India.

The services of Colonel J. S. D. Bolton have been, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The Government of India is encouraging the Bengal Presidency Rifle Meeting by allowing the railway expenses of regimental teams and competitors to and from the Central Rifle Meeting at Mirat.

## "WHITE BABUISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is nothing so amusing as the ignorance of the ignorant, notably of the order of modern publicists who pretend to be omniscient and prate eloquently or indignantly, as may best suit their moods, on subjects of which their knowledge is next to nothing. Compared with it the darkness of Cimmeria may as well be pronounced as light. A sample of this darkness has just been furnished by your contemporary. When he innocently inquires what is the Indian National Telegraph Union? he might have paused for a reply before denouncing an organization of which he confesses he knows nothing. It is not my business to satisfy his inquiry. For that matter he might follow the tactics of the philosopher of Syracuse. What I am concerned here is with the sentences he emphasises in that brilliant production. Evidently, they are from the pen of what *Punch* calls the "British Babu," the screaming tribe whose business in season and out of season is to traduce and malign the indigenous Babus. When Babuism is on the brain, there is no saying how far this hysterical class of journalists may play their high antics. What is there in awaiting for the result of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion to call for special notice? Surely, all India, aye Anglo-India and British Babudom included, is anxious to see a Royal Commission appointed. Did not Lord Randolph Churchill move for one? Did not Mr. Slagg ask for one? Did not Sir Roper Lethbridge and Sir Richard Temple ask for it? Have not the united Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras asked for it? Have not the reasonable Anglo-Indian press and entire native press and the various communities asked for it? Your contemporary must have a very short memory if he cannot recollect the events of a few months. Well, if so many people have asked for it, does it not stand to reason that they do approve the motion being once more brought forward by Mr. Bradlaugh! And who will deny that it is the general conviction that English statesmen of the front rank and native gentlemen of the sterling independence and ability of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji should be on the Commission, if it is appointed? The conviction is simply a truism which needs no demonstration. Then, look at the subjects of enquiry. A Commission is wanted to overhaul Indian finance and reconstitute the Legislative Councils as well as the Council of India. Is your contemporary under the baneful influence of the waters of Lethe or what? For his own columns, if referred to, would testify to the urgency of the thorough inquiry on the subjects referred to in the telegram of the Union. The Union is an organized body and knows its business. It is much to be wished that its critics knew theirs as well. All the rest is vapouring and fuming, and we say with certainty "that the journals which can influence public opinion in England will not be misled by the transparent device of your neighbour.

ANTI-BILIOUS.

## THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

At the meeting of the Bombay Town Council, on Wednesday, an elaborate report was submitted by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of water works, on the state of the Bhandarwada Reservoir. The discussion was postponed for a week, in order to enable the members to study the report. In forwarding the report to the Town Council, the acting Commissioner has addressed the following letter to Mr. Barrow, the secretary:—

It has been well known ever since its completion in 1884 that this Reservoir leaked. The evil has been minimized as far as possible by keeping the water low, as the leakage is much greater when the Reservoir is full than at lower levels. But with the prospect of the arrival of the Tansa water in 1891, I think the time has come to consider whether it is not necessary to put the Reservoir in such a state that it can be kept full, and in the highest condition of efficiency, without loss of water. The advantages of storing a large supply to be ready in case either of a serious burst in the main, or in case of a large draw off for fires, &c., are too obvious to require much explanation. The causes of the leakage are not difficult to trace. Mr. Tomlinson's careful report shews that during almost the whole period of construction, between 1880 and 1884, Messrs. Walton and Braham were engaged in a continued struggle with the contractors to prevent bad work being done. Some of the chief points the Engineers complained of at the time of the works as shown by the correspondence are:—1. The use of inferior unburnt bricks. 2. Insufficient grinding of mortar. 3. Use of salt sand. 4. Use of sand not properly washed. 5. Masonry not kept properly moist. 6. Puddle put in without proper backing. The Engineers in charge constantly ordered the removal of bad bricks, &c., &c., but in spite of all their care, the actual state of the Reservoir, as soon as it was completed, shewed that, however much bad work had been detected and removed, much more must have eluded detection. The works now recommended by Mr. Tomlinson will cost Rs. 3,85,400. Of this sum, the remedial measures will cost Rs. 2,41,000; the proposed filter extensions, Rs. 1,44,400. Sooner or later all these works must be undertaken, as I presume the city will not be satisfied till its water works are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, both as regards quantity and purity of water. I am inclined to think that, if the works recommended lately for the Malabar Hill Reservoir be sanctioned and undertaken this year, the Bhandarwada improvements and filters should be sanctioned to be undertaken in 1889, as it is desirable, both that the fullest possible store of Tansa water should be kept, and that the Bhandarwada filters should be capable of properly filtering the full supply. Lastly, I request attention to the interesting information Mr. Tomlinson has collected as to the cost of these works, as compared not only with other important work in Bombay (the Prince's and Victoria Docks), but with water works in England.

A summary of this information shews the following:—

| | Cost per brass of Prince's and Victoria Docks. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total cost of walls per brass. | Cost of rubble only. |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Prince's Dock ......... | 34·75 | 25·75 |
| Victoria Dock ......... | 31·00 | 22·00 |

Cost per brass of Bhandarwada masonry—Total cost of walls per brass, Rs. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average cost per 100,000 gals. of Reservoirs in England £500, say Rs. 7,000. | Cost per 100,000 gals. at Bhandarwada, excluding filters, Rs. 2,710. |

I hope that the lessons learnt from our present Reservoirs will not be lost, and that should a third Reservoir ever become necessary a distinctly higher class of work will be sanctioned at, of course, a considerably higher rate.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 19.—The barometer has risen over the Gangetic Plain, North Bengal, and Assam Valley as well as on the west side of the Bay, and in Burma; it has fallen elsewhere, most in the Indus Valley and at the Sandheads. A small storm is forming near Saugor Island, and pressure is very low in West Punjab. Strong monsoon blowing across the West Coast and into the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Guzerat; at the head of the Bay the wind is variable. Much cloud prevails, except in the Punjab, where the sky is nearly clear and the temperature high. Rain has fallen, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Madras. Cuttack has received four inches and Bareilly six inches; elsewhere the amounts are moderate or slight.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | cts. | Fort. In. | cts. | Esplanade. In. | cts. | Colaba. In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 39 | 57 | 33 | 22 | 36 | 95 | 37 | 46 |
| July 18, Wednesday.. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 | 9 |
| ,, 19, Thursday.... | 0 | 42 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 32 | ... | |
| Total.. | 39 | 99 | 33 | 44 | 37 | 27 | 37 | 55 |
| Total corresponding date of last year ... | 52 | 62 | 51 | 81 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 34 |

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

On the 27th ult. as we have already intimated, the Bill, to sanction the construction of a tunnel connecting England with France, came before the House of Commons. The measure having been introduced by Sir E. Watkin, and spoken to by several members, Mr. Gladstone expressed his views. In the course of a long speech, he remarked:—

It was only right that he should explain the view he took of the matter after what happened in 1884 and 1885. This subject was first introduced to him (Mr. Gladstone) by a Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer—by Mr. Ward Hunt in 1865, as the leader of a deputation. Mr. Ward Hunt was totally unaware of all those dangers which had been opened up by the right hon. gentleman. A series of other Governments followed, and every one of them officially committed themselves on the merits of the Tunnel. They not only gave it their sanction but they entered upon international communications on the subject with France. A Commission was appointed on the part of the two countries; the principle of the project was taken for granted on both sides. The Commission laid down the conditions which were to be the basis of a Treaty between the two countries, and the actual signature of the treaty was suspended, not upon the ground of any political apprehension whatever, but upon the ground that financial considerations did not at the moment favour the progress of the scheme. What dwelt upon his mind was that there was something very much in the character of an engagement of honour in the proceedings between England and France. The right hon. gentleman had referred to the opinion of the military authorities. The two Governments did not act at that time without consulting the military authorities, and those military authorities whom they consulted were distinctly favourable to the Tunnel. A memorandum supplied by the promoters of this Bill contained a statement that it was not until the Autumn of 1881 that any military opinion adverse to the Tunnel was expressed. That was a remarkable fact. The Tunnel project was then twenty years old. At length great ferment began to prevail. A combination of powers was brought into operation. Literary authorities were brought to back the military authorities. Great poets invoked the muses (laughter), and strove, not as great poets in other times used to do, to embolden their countrymen to encounter serious dangers, but to intimidate their countrymen by conjuring up phantoms of danger (laughter and cheers). Besides the literary host and the military host, there was what was called Society, and Society was always ready for the enjoyment of the luxury of a good panic, when that panic was based on the contemplation of a latent contingency which was not in the least degree likely to happen (laughter). These panics in the air had an attraction for certain classes of minds, that was indescribable; and these classes of minds, he was bound to say, were very largely to be found among the educated portion of society (hear, hear). The subject of this plan never touched the mind of the nation. The mind of the nation was not accessible to these things. It was accessible to what was called the public opinion of the day, that was to say, public opinion as manufactured in London (hear, hear) by great editors and clubs, who were at all times a formidable and great power for the purposes of the moment, but who were a greater power and became overwhelming when they were backed by the three-fold forces of the military and the literary authorities and the social circles of life (hear, hear). These powers among them created at that period such a panic, that even those who were most favourable to the Channel Tunnel, thought it quite in vain to offer any direct opposition. They, therefore, proposed a Joint Committee, the issue of which had been very fairly stated by the right hon. gentleman. He was bound to make a fair admission that, although in the Government of 1868 there never was any question of the propriety of the Tunnel, a change of opinion did find its way into the Cabinet in 1881 and following years. If he was asked why, in these circumstances, he took part in voting out the Channel Tunnel Bill, his answer was this—the Government, engaged in arduous affairs, deemed it their duty to have some regard to the time of Parliament. They knew it was impossible to pass the Bill. They thought it was idle to persevere in an evidently hopeless struggle on a matter of policy and expediency; and without in any degree condemning the Tunnel on its merits, they invited Parliament not to throw away its time on a discussion which they believed to be perfectly useless. He thought it was an error on the part of the President of the Board of Trade to enter into a comparison of the internal condition of France now and six or seven years ago. Since 1870 the French Republic has never been called upon to pass through so severe a crisis as that—not yet twelve months old—with respect to the appointment of a President, and he rejoiced to say that France and her institutions came through the struggle with as much calm temper and solidity as any country in the world (cheers). He would not touch the engineering and commercial questions, except to say that he believed the commercial advantages of the Tunnel would be enormous (hear, hear). He was there simply as a member of Parliament, to see whether there was any reason why he should withhold his assent from the plan. His impression was that the period of panic had passed away, and that there was now a fair chance of temperate and candid discussion. The right hon. gentleman had referred to a land frontier as if it were an unmixed evil. No doubt it was less secure than a sea frontier, but it had enormous advantages with respect to intercourse between man and man, which were of very great consequence in the view of those who believed that peace and not war was the natural and proper condition of things (cheers), and was, he trusted, to a great extent to be the ordinary, normal, habitual, condition in which we should live with foreign countries. But he did not think this was a land frontier. As to the political-military objection, the scheme had lived for twenty years without the question of security being raised. If the English end of the Tunnel was to be subject of great anxiety, what would the other end be? (hear, hear.) Strange to say, the other end of the Tunnel appeared to be the subject of no anxiety at all. He thought that in this matter the French had behaved with the most dignified self-restraint and consistency throughout. As to the probability of an invasion of England by France, it must be admitted that, in the period since the Conquest, the invasions of France by England had been tenfold more than the invasions of England by France; and as to the practicability of the invasion of England by France, even the great Napoleon was unable to see how he could manage it. The plan of the right hon. gentleman with respect to great harbours and ships was more full of danger than that of the Channel Tunnel. As to the opinions of the military authorities, if there was the single creation on earth that was the creation of the military authorities, it was the works at Alderney, which were now useless, save as a monument of human folly (hear hear, and laughter). But he would take another example. Everybody knew that in the case of a great war, one really appalling difficulty and danger of this country was the fewness of men, and not the scantiness of any other resources whatever (hear, hear.) We were—until the forethought and sagacity of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russel relieved us of the duty—in military occupation of the Ionian Islands, which, in time of peace, cost us between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and were supposed to require in time of war 12,000 men. He did not believe a man in the House would say that it was desirable for us to be charged with the maintenance of 12,000 men in time of war, for the purpose of maintaining our interest in those islands (hear, hear.) Yet the military authorities were unanimous in strongly urging that to maintain our military hold on the Ionian Islands was a great, if not an essential, element of our power in the Mediterranean (hear, hear). There were many experimental cases where the predictions and injunctions of military authorities had been falsified, and we knew that what was now preached by the military authorities—not always, but probably in a preponderance of cases—was the direct reverse of what was preached by the military authorities twenty years ago (hear, hear). He trusted we had arrived at a time of comparative calm, when this matter could be considered without prejudice. In 1883 that was totally impossible. If he might refer to the old and hackneyed proverb, Philip was then drunk (laughter). Philip, he trusted, was now sober. It was in the sobriety of Philip that he placed his whole confidence. He hoped he did not go too far when he expressed his hearty congratulation that the present Speaker of the House, in the midst of storm, was one of those who affixed their signatures to the report of the minority (hear, hear). His belief was that even now we had arrived at a happy time when the gallant enterprise—for he must call it a gallant enterprise—arduous and difficult as it was, of his hon. friend the member for Hythe, had some chance of receiving a fair judgment (hear, hear). The opinion of the nation, he thought, had never been against his hon. friend. That factitious opinion, which sometimes passed for the moment for the opinion of the nation, and was too strong for him at a former period, was now, he trusted, so far weakened, and brought within moderate bounds, that there was a chance for the common sense and for the spirit of enterprise, which had, at all times, been amongst the noblest characteristics of this country (cheers).

The Bill, however, was defeated by 142 votes.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N steamer Loodiana, 2,640 tons, Captain W Brittel, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain H Gunning, from Moulmein, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with teak timber.

The s. s. Mobile, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening, from Suez via Jeddah and Aden, laden with a general cargo and one passenger on deck.

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Sutlej | 2149 | Worcester | A | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Asia | 2322 | J. Harris | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ Shelley | 1302 | J. Davison | E | Ratanji Bomanji & Co. |
| „ Apollo | 2066 | J. Douglas | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Clan Macdonald | 1716 | W. J. Rule | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| Ship Sir Lancelot | 886 | G. Noel | K | V. Abraham & Co. |
| S.S. Huzara | 1336 | D. Campbell | L | M. Mackenzie. |
| „ Aston Hall | 2333 | J. A. Hill | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| „ Heathfield | 1398 | E. McFee | P | R. Brothers. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Kt. of St. John | 2286 | Sevis | 3 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Manilla | 2583 | G. B. Gavino | 6 | F. Bazzoni, Esq. |
| „ Mecca | 936 | Macfadyen | 9 | M. Mackenzie & Co. |
| „ St. Regulus | 2031 | J. Henry | 11 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ P. Hendrick | 2041 | Collin | 15 | V. Ebram. |

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Chilka (s) | Gunning | Moulmein, June 29. |

### DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Loodiana (s) | Brittel | Calcutta. |

The following vessels, were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sultan, for Dunkirk.
„ Manilla, for Genoa &c.
„ Calder, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Mobile, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.

### CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

15 Simla s ........Major ........Moulmein, July 11.
Castleton s ........Diore ........Mauritius, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamers Clan Macintosh, Culna, Malda, Coaba and Saint Fillans.

### MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

Sirsa s ........ ........ Negapatam.
Rajpootana s ........ ........ Calcutta.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—July 19.

For Liverpool.

Clan Macdonald s—150 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj.
Aston Hall s—250 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co; 30 bales wool, K Khooshal; 100 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Sutlej s—112 cwts gum, D Ramji; 56 cwts gum, S Ramji; 160 cwts gum, R Assarin; 46 cwts gum, V Heerji; 42 cwts gum, V Mahadowji; 54 cwts gum, O Esmall; 25 bales skinsle O Essa and Co; 11 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 20 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co; 355 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 237 cwts gum, T Jaitha.
Huzara s—80 cwts gum, F Hurst; 33 cwts gum, A R H Allu; 212 cwts gum, G Nurpall.

For Hull.

Apollo s—12,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts rapesed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St John s—7,999 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 250 bales cotton fly and droppings, D Veerji; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 550 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co; 900 cwts rapeseed. L Nupoo; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

For Dunkirk.

Sultan s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

St Regulus s—1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 700 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir, and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 501 cwts rapeseed, C C Jassawalla; 2,240 bags rice, M Ruttonji.
Asia s—225 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—4.000 cwts wheat, J L Kersten; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 250 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton fly, and 6,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Manilla s—110 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Venice.

Manilla s—800 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Port Said.

Shelley s—10,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld.

For Calcutta.

Patna s—122 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 18.

Anderson, Lieut, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

July 19.

Keith, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, to rejoin, from Mandalay.

M. Laur, one of General Boulanger's henchmen, announces a discovery. He has been to Rome, and has ascertained that, according to the terms of her agreement with Germany, Italy is bound to intervene if France is the aggressor in a war, but that the reverse is the case if the provocation comes from the other side of the Vosages. M. Laur says that he asked Signor Mancini if this clause were authentic, and received an immediate reply in the affirmative. The Italian statesman added that when the arrangement was first concluded Gambetta mournfully exclaimed, "Qu'as-tu fait, malheureux, contre la France !" Signor Mancini explained to Gambetta that Germany was then determined to attack France, and that in binding Germany by a pacific treaty he meant to render France a real service. On the other hand, Prince von Bismarck wished the agreement to hold good for ten years—till 1891—but Signor Mancelli refused. At length the agreement was made for five years, and was at their expiration renewed by Signor Crispi for a similar period. So the Chancellor gained his point after all. Signor Mancini remarked, in conclusion, that France has only to remain quiet until 1891; to re-assure Europe; to provide herself with a strong Government; and to inaugurate a new policy with Italy; and the future would not be as dark as was generally supposed. For if France were then attacked, Europe would be favourable to her, and Italy could remain neutral. Such at least is M. Laur's account of his interview, and, of course, it is attracting considerable notice.

## THE SCIENCE OF NAMES.

Writers spend much time and thought in selecting a name for a play or novel, for they know that success is largely independent on it. A writer in the July *Atlantic* says:—

Parents, however, are strangely careless and unscientific in giving names to children. In the Harvard and Yale catalogues of last year (says a writer in the July *Atlantic*) I find but two or three really good combinations. Usually, when a new-comer arrives some old-family name is taken, or if the parents exercise an original choice they are too much excited to be guided by any sound euphonic principles. They forget that not only from the social point of view it is very advantageous to have one's name remembered, but that from the business point of view notoriety is capital, and must be obtained by persistent and ingenious advertising. But if a certain amount of notoriety could be obtained for John Smith by an expenditure of time, money and ingenuity represented by *x*, and spread over a period of three years, it is safe to say that the same amount could be obtained for Hans Arrowsmith by ¼ *x* in eighteen months. Nor is the saving of time and money on the part of the knocker at the gate of notoriety the only thing to be considered, for, from the altruistic point of view the lessening of the effort of recollection on the part of the world is far more important. The economy of the public stock of energy wasted in innumerable unconscious efforts to remember a name without any corners for the memory to grasp, but persistently thrust before it, would result in an increase of available mental force applicable to settling the question of future probation, or to raising the ethical standard, or to reforming the tariff, or to disposing of the surplus. The importance of the subject leads me to suggest one or two of the chief fundamental principles of the science of naming children. The system is simple, and any provident parent can easily master and apply it.

(1.) Avoid odd, or eccentric, or poetic combinations, and be guided by euphonic quality only. It is true that an odd name may be remembered, but the associations with it will not be pleasing. The idea of oddity or affectation may attach to the shadowy personality built up in the mind of the public. Under this rule hyphenated names, especially hyphenated Christian names, like Floyd-Jones Robinson, are to be avoided. Writing the first given name with an initial and the second in full is also evidently opposed to correct scientific principles.

(2.) The best form of name is a dactyl and a spondee, like "Jeremy Taylor." Every one has heard of the "Shakespeare of divines," and has a dim idea of an agreeable personality attached to the name. Had his name been Charles Taylor, it is far within bounds to say that his reputation would be about one-third of what it is now.

(3.) If the surname is not one that can be treated according to the above rule, it should be fitted with a given name, such as to bring the combination as nearly as possible to the above length and cadence, as Sidney Dobell, Ellery Vane, Henry Ward Beecher, Dante Rossetti, Theodore Watts, and the like; or, otherwise, to two a long syllables, like Mark Twain or Bret Harte. The sub-divisions of this branch of the subject are too numerous to be given, but all rest on principle No. 2. The phonic value of the surname is, under our custom' the controlling element in practically applying the science of names.

The great value of names beginning with Mac or O is evident, because they so readily combine with the ordinary Christian names. Any one would be favourably disposed to Arthur O'Connor, for instance. A boy pervades our quiet neighbourhood simply because his name is Johnny MacWhorter. He is not in any respect a remarkable boy, but his name forces him into prominence by its phonic value. There are some ten or twelve boys who are comrades, but he and another dactyl-spondee boy, Emory Watson, are the only ones ever spoken of. No doubt there are others who do as much mischief and make more noise, but these two reap all the fame.

## HIGH COURT.—July 20.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

582—Tyabji and D—Hasham Hasson Bhicoo and others vs C A Turner and others—M H Khan and Crawford and B.
587—T A Bland—Haji Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed, Ismail vs Shaik Abdoolla bin Mahomed, Chabook Sowar.—Tyabji and D.

For argument on the point of the order of Committal.

Tobin and R—Insolvents' attorney—In the matter of the petition of Mahomed Juffer Shirazi Aga, an insolvent, vs Khadizabibee, wife of Goolam Hoosen, opposing creditor—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

589—Hore, C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs Abdoolally Hassonally and others—Nanu and H.
595—Nanu and H—Karsondas Natha and others vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Hore C and B and Craige L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Abdool Karim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwunji Jehangir Khanbatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

40-88—Chalk, W and S—Lallbhai Dulputbhai vs Jaisingbhai Nemchund —E Wilkin.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gujanund Govind and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.
48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.
53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.
55-88—Janardhan G—LuchminarayenGuneshamdas vs Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.

The July number of the *Sunday Magazine* contains an article on the Pueblo Indians, who occupy some nineteen villages in the north-west part of the territory of New Mexico, from which it appears that the usual order of courtship is reversed among these people. Indeed, leap-year in its traditional liberty to the ladies reigns supreme. When an eligible damsel feels disposed to abandon her state of single blessedness, or the reverse, as the aspirant for matrimonial honours may consider it, she selects a youth and consults her father, who visits the parents of the young man and acquaints them with his daughter's views. Very seldom any objection is offered, but it is considered imperative on the part of the bridegroom's father that the parents of the maiden should be reimbursed for the loss of her services; presents proportionate to their wealth and position are therefore made. The inhabitants of one village seldom intermarry with those of another. Polygamy does not exist. Married couples can, if dissatisfied with each other, separate mutually. If they have children their grand-parents take care of them. Divorce is not, however, common, since wives are treated with respect and consideration by their husbands. All Pueblo Indians are fond of dancing and singing; these two forms of rejoicing, which constitute their chief amusement, entering largely into their religious rites and public and family celebrations. Other amusements of the Pueblos, besides dancing, are a game called *manshale*, a species of hockey, in which the youths display much activity, as they, with tireless energy, pursue the ball; and the never-failing attraction of cards, to which they are passionately addicted. These Indians, with very few exceptions, are remarkably temperate both in eating and smoking, and are characterised by their sobriety. drunkenness forming a part only of certain of their religious festivals. The Pueblo is social, gentle in his family, controlled by the precepts of his elders, a clever artificer, shrewd at a bargain, possessed of quick wit, and, in striking contrast to many Indians, is remarkable for his personal cleanliness and the neatness of his dwelling. He is renowned for his hospitality

## THE RE-BURIAL OF BEETHOVEN.

The remains of Ludwig von Beethoven were consigned to their final resting-place in the Municipal Cemetery of Vienna on the 22 ult. The cemetery of Wahring, where Beethoven was interred sixty-one years ago, is now in disuse. It is the most retired and picturesquely situated burial-ground in Vienna. Close to Beethoven's now empty tomb is that of Schubert, who figured as chief mourner at the funeral of his friend, and died in the autumn of the following year. In order to preserve the ashes of these illustrious men their remains were exhumed twenty-five years ago, placed in metal coffins, and consigned to stone vaults, due care being taken at the time of exhumation to take casts of their skulls, besides registering a detailed account of the skeletons, which were in excellent preservation. The remains were exposed in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly, and a lady well-known in the artistic world approached Beethoven's bier and took a lock of hair from the head. It appears that a certain Professor Wuhner, a celebrated anatomist of sixty-years ago, was, at the time of the great musicians death, deputed to investigate the cause of his deafness, and, thus empowered, he extracted two bones, which were not replaced. As the anatomist died soon after, without having submitted an account of his analysis to the authorities, for many years afterwards the bones were placed in a glass case and preserved in the Museum. They were one day found to be missing, and it was never discovered what had become of them.

The Austrians have no Great National Pantheon of the Westminster Abbey type. The Municipality of Vienna are, however, erecting a number of handsome Mausoleums in the Central Cemetery for the remains of Austria's great men, and it was in one of these tombs that the ashes of Beethoven were deposited to-day. The coffin, which since the exhumation yesterday had remained in the Mortuary Chapel at Wahring, was covered with laurels and guarded by constables. The untenanted vault was similarly decorated, and during the early part of the day was visited by various artistic deputations. At two o'clock the hearse, drawn by eight black horses and followed by a long train of mourning coaches, drove up the incline leading to the narrow entrance of the graveyard. Preceding the hearse was a floral-car loaded with a variety of beautiful wreaths and bouquets, bearing streamers with the names of the various metropolitan Musical and Literary Associations in gold letters. The town of Bonn, where Beethoven was born, and the Musical Academy of Berlin were both represented. There were twenty deputations present besides the leading Municipal authorities. The Vienna *Liedertafel*, or "Men's Singing Society," one of the finest bodies of male voices in existence, was in attendance. The procession of carriages was formed with characteristic precision, and the solemn *cortege* drove at a funeral pace down the Wahring High street and over the spacious Ring-Strasse, along which the gas-lamps were burning. The great Boulevard was lined with a dense crowd, who bowed reverentially as the stately hearse passed by. On reaching the Schwarzenberg Platz, the procession was considerably increased, some 200 carriages bringing up the rear. The Central Cemetery is about an hour's drive from that of Wahring, and even in the remote suburbs the crowd was immense. On reaching the cemetery, six local musicians acted as pall bearers, and later on bore the ashes of the "great Master" to the grave. The catafalque, erected close to the entrance, was beautifully decorated with flowers, and surrounded by large candelabras, in which wax tapers were burning. The wreaths were so numerous that they lay strewn on all sides, and some time was required to place them on and around the catafalque.

Presently, the popular Assistant-Bishop of Vienna, Dr. Angera, followed by a large number of priests, advanced to perform the funeral service, which was made doubly impressive by the magnificent choir-singing. The new vault, where the coffin was afterwards deposited, stands close to the monument raised to Mozart, and is surrounded by shrubberies of choice plants in full bloom. It is surmounted by a simple yet handsome stone, bearing for all inscription the name of "Beethoven."

When the Bishop and assistant clergy had consigned the remains of the immortal composer to their last resting-place one of the principle actors of the Burg Theatre, Herr Lewinsky, in a clear, sonorous voice delivered a brief oration, alluding with much pathos to the "great Master," and reminding those present of the gratitude due to the memory of so eminent a genius. Other speeches followed, and the ceremony terminated, as it had begun, with music of Beethoven's composition.

## THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS SCANDALS.

Before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works still further revelations are being made:—

On the 27th ultimo Mr. Richard Frost gave evidence. He said he formerly occupied the Crown public-house, Crown-street, Soho. About five years ago the premises were taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, from whom he received compensation. The house remained standing some two years subsequently. The witness was, however, compelled to give up possession, and a young man and his wife were put in occupation, and they carried on the business. Mr. Walter Knight, witness's broker, arranged the transaction.—Mr. George Thomas Brown said he formerly occupied the Beaufort Arms, Beaufort-street, Chelsea. It was taken over by the board, and the witness received £5,000 compensation. The house was still open. The witness having worked up a connection, was anxious to be allowed to remain as the tenant of the board, and offered to pay a rent of £4 a week. He was not, however, permitted to remain, and Mr. Gannaway was put in.—Mr. Gannaway, being called, said he was now the tenant of the Beaufort Arms. He paid £8 a month; and from time to time he had had repeatedly to give Goddard, senior, money in connection with the transaction. He was formerly a tenant under the Board of a public house in Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, and he paid a Mr. Stevens, whom he met in connection with the transaction, a cheque for £150. He did not, however, know what Stevens did with the money. Eventually he met Mr. Goddard, senior, in connection with another house. Goddard wrote to say he wanted to see the witness, and he, thinking what was required, put a blank envelop on Goddard's desk, containing a cheque for £75. Goddard looked at the cheque, and said, "It's all right. You will be able to give me two of these a year. The witness added, "I was astounded, and I said, 'You are putting the screw on me considerably,"—Lord Herschell: At that time, had he looked to see how much there was in the envelope? Oh; yes; my lord (laughter).—The witness added that Goddard intimated that he should want another £75 in a month. He said he would see, but eventually paid the money as well as other sums of £75 and £37 10s. subsequently. Afterwards, he received a letter from Goddard, jun., asking for a loan of £25. He lent him the money, although he had never previously had any transactions with him. Goddard said he was refurnishing his house, and had run short of money, but would repay it out of his stipend. After going into the Beaufort Arms, young Goddard called on him, and the witness being given to understand that "something was wanted," handed him a cheque for £75. The witness said he considered the moneys were "extracted" from him. He never made any arrangement to pay the money, but he was "gradually drawn into it."

HENGLER'S CIRCUS AND THE CRITERION.

Mr. Phipps, architect, recalled, said that in May 1884, he made an application to the board with reference to Hengler's Circus, which had been closed by the board in the same way as the Criterion Theatre. The witness had a good deal of trouble, and eventually saw Mr. Fowler, who was a member of the Theatres Sub-Committee. The plans were afterwards got through, and witness went to Mr. Fowler and said, "You have been very kind and I am very much obliged to you," and then handed Fowler a cheque for £40. Witness further stated that the £200 he gave Fowler from Mr. Statham Hobson, in connection with the Shaftesbury Avenue site, was given back to him by Fowler and by him handed to Hobson, in July of last year, after the inquiry *re* Robertson was announced. Mr. Phipps further mentioned that he had given two of the junior clerks in the office of the Board of Works ten guineas each for some tracings of plans which they prepared for him. This was done with Mr. Hebbs' knowledge.—Mr. Thomas Verity said he was employed as architect by the proprietors of the Criterion Theatre, the building having been condemned by the Board of Works as unfit for use. He was introduced to Mr. Alderman Saunders by Mr. Freshwater, one of Messrs Spiers and Pond's clerks. The witness saw Saunders only three times. He did nothing more than merely advise as to the way the plans should be coloured. Nor did Fowler do any work for Messrs. Spiers and Pond. The witness saw Saunders and Fowler in consequence of a communication he received from Haines, the agent, but had no conversation with them as to payment. The cost of the alterations to the Criterion was between £13,000 and £14,000.

The inquiry is proceeding.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.

A correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, writing about the distribution of gold, says:—

On one and the same field you find each gully presenting in its produce an individualism in size, form, and value familiar to goldminers and gold buyers. On the sands of the west coast of New Zealand the product is so extremely fine as to be termed paint gold, requiring very careful treatment for its collection. On old Bendigo the alluvial varied from well distinguished specks to nuggets ranging upwards of 500 oz. in weight, and it is a singular fact that to the northward and westward the wash dirt was of comparatively little value in the richest gullies after a tolerably careful overhauling and removal of the coarse pieces, of which the yield was chiefly composed. On the Palmer, where the gold was mostly of a rough nature, creeks occurred where the produce was extremely fine; but instances might indefinitely be multiplied to prove nothing save eccentricity. As for geologists, their assertions, when they have been rash enough to make them, stand for nothing. Take the Mount Morgan Mine. Some sixteen years ago a gentleman, whose professional avocations led him to the spot, was struck by the mineral characteristics of the locality—so much so, in fact, as, in common with one or two friends, to raise the money requisite to pay the travelling expenses and fee of a geologist in Victoria to report on the place. Then and there, standing in the richest known gold-mine in the world, with millions of treasure beneath his feet, this pundit delivered himself of the opinion that 'there were traces of copper, but not sufficient to justify outlay.' Sometimes reefs are clearly the matrix of alluvial deposits. Sometimes it seems equally clear they are not. But take gold-bearing reefs themselves. There is no apparent law either as to the reef or its coveted product. You may have a north and south lode, and east and west one, or one running between the intermediate points of the compass, gold-bearing or barren as the case may be. The gold may be confined to one wall or run indiscriminately through the vein from side to side. It may be pure or it may be so difficult to free from its accompanying impurities as to be worthless. There are pipe-veins, which shoot down from the surface or propel themselves towards light from unknown depths. There are horizontal slabs like tables, which terminate just as abruptly, so that you fall from apparently assured wealth into a void of disquietude. There is the stringer which, like a coquette, deludes you with hopes of the impossible. There are the strong persistent reefs of Gympte, where you look for wealth just as they seemingly break off, and the kindly black slate comes on the scene and seems to fractify and throw out of joint the heretofore barren lode. There are the reefs at Ravenswood where the mundic means failure and the reefs at Charter Towers were the mundic means fortune. There are true fissure veins and false fissure veins. There are little veins very rich and equally small veins very poor, which appear and disappear with equal unexpectedness, and though composed of friable quartz and soft argillaceous matter, tenaciously thread their course through hard granite. There are travelling blocks of quartz seamed with richness, which have wandered from their parent vein. And gold grows, or forms, or assumes being, whichever phrase you prefer. Crystals of the precious ore form themselves in undisturb places at the extremities of crushing-mills and in the very heart of longstanding props of mines, which tends to direct inquiry towards the influence of decomposing organic matter.

## THE RATIONALE OF PARNELLISM.

Ireland has a nominal representation of 105 members in Parliament, of whom 86 are Nationalists: but does this representation give its members an effective voice in legislative measures affecting Ireland? Many years since the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan directed the attention of the English people to the fact that his countrymen had no real representation in the House whatever, their votes upon purely Irish questions being systematically swamped by the English members on the assumption that they knew far better than the Irish members, what the Irish people really wanted. Mr. Sullivan adduced the votes of the House in the years 1874-77 in proof of the fact that the representation of Ireland was nominal only. It was this despair of the Irish members that paved the way for Mr. Parnell, and for the introduction by him of that most potent weapon called 'Irish obstruction' in the business of the House. It was a weapon forged by necessity. "You will permit no Irish legislation to pass your House"—said Mr. Parnell in effect—"let us see how you like the same measure dealt out to yourselves. We cannot outvote you in your determination as Englishmen to pass such measures for England as you think desirable, but we can arrest the progress of your measures indefinitely, by availing ourselves of the rules of the House. See then how you like 'measure for measure.'" Mr. Parnell had no gifts of oratory by which he could sway the House, but possessed a temper that seemed proof against all provocation. and with surprising tact, he made the House drink to the dregs, the cup which they were ever presenting to the lips of the Irish members. "I care not," he said, "what the merits of your English measures are. They may be unexceptionable, but we Irishmen are resolved to avail ourselves of every form of delay that the rules of the House permit, to obstruct your passing them." For three quarters of a century, as Mr. Sullivan pointed out, the Irish members were expected to adopt as their rule of conduct that although they might speak on Irish questions, any thing like active exertion by them to influence the English or Imperial legislation of the House, was an impertinence that its members would not tolerate. Any intrusion of the kind would 'lower the tone of the House' and would be sternly repressed thereby. They were expected to show the most complete self-effacement as a party, in presence of any English question that was under debate in the House: Mr. Parnell's consummate imperturbability of temper has given the Irish members the status of a party that must now be reckoned with.—*Statesman.*

## RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 16th inst.:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora | 35 | 80 | Baroda | 5 | 70 |
| Panjoo | 28 | 65 | Mehmadabad | 6 | 80 |
| Vaiturna | 41 | 20 | Ahmedabad | 4 | 88 |
| Palghur | 30 | 62 | Viramgam | 7 | 35 |
| Gholwad | 36 | 47 | Wadhwan | 6 | 85 |
| Daman | 42 | 56 | Dabhoe | 4 | 71 |
| Bulsar | 30 | 81 | Sevalia | 4 | 9 |
| Naosari | 30 | 40 | Godhra | 2 | 48 |
| Surat | 21 | 31 | Kharaghoda | 5 | 13 |
| Broach | 11 | 29 | Kim | 12 | 29 |

The British Consul at Pakhoi, in Southern China, in his last report examines the manner in which various interests have been affected by the opening of the port to foreign trade ten years ago. The country people in the immediate vicinity have distinctly benefited. Their farm produce of various kinds fetches 50 per cent. more than it did, owing to the larger market opened by the steamers. This prosperity is shown by the widening area of land under cultivation. It can scarcely be doubted also that the native commercial classes have bettered their condition, for, although the merchants grumble at the want of profitable business, the trade along the neighbouring coast tends more and more to centre in Pakhoi. The finances of the provincial Government have been gravely prejudiced by the establishment of a branch of the Maritime Customs at the port, and the diversion to the central Government of the revenues thus collected. The gain of the Pekin Government is considerable, for it obtains the yearly and growing income of the port, so that "if the opening of Pakhoi was prompted by a conciliatory spirit at the capital, the figures show that such virtue has been its own substantial reward, though the Canton authorities may have to smart for it." As a field for individual enterprise on the part of foreign merchants the port has not been a success, for there have never been three, and seldom two, foreign firms established there at one time. "Lastly, and most important, how has foreign trade in general and British trade in particular, been affected? It is impossible in the absence of sufficient *data* to give an answer that may not be disputed, but my own opinion, after a year's residence, is that there is little reason to suppose that the foreign trade of the West Coast is in a more prosperous position to-day than it would have held had Pakhoi never been opened, and had commerce been carried on as it was before April 1, 1877." It would appear, however, that owing to steam communication and a regular system of collecting customs duties foreign goods must reach this part of China cheaper than they did before, and that the rural community in their improved condition must be better able to purchase them.

## JAPAN'S NEW PRIVY COUNCIL.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Tokio, gives the following information relative to the political condition of Japan:—

Rumours of impending further changes in the fabric of Japan's Government, which had been rife for some time, were verified on the 30th ultimo. The *Official Gazette* of that date notified the creation of a consultative body called the Sumitsu In, a title to which Privy Council is the nearest English equivalent. With this intimation was coupled the startling announcement that Count Ito had voluntarily retired from the office of Minister-President of State, which he has held for more than two years past, and had accepted the Presidency of the new Council, retaining, however, a seat in the Cabinet by express Imperial command. His post at the head of the Executive is succeeded to by General Count Kuroda, a statesman, whose entry into the Cabinet in September last was shortly afterwards commented on in the *Times*. It will be remembered that since the reorganization which took place at the close of 1885, the structure of the Government has consisted of the Emperor, the Minister-President of State, the Cabinet, and the Senate, together with a Court Council, which, however, has no political functions. These remain essentially unaltered by the late decree. The Privy Council is an addition only involving no radical change. Its prescribed components proper are a president, a vice-president, and twelve members, all chosen from the ranks of public-men distinguished by experience or signal service to the State. Of its members as appointed, eight are counts and three viscounts, the twelfth only being a commoner. All of them bear names that are conspicuous in Japan's modern annals. Not a few of them have served formerly in the Ministerial ranks; and in the persons of two at least the popular element is well represented. Count Ito, as has been said, is the President, but the Vice-President has not yet been appointed. Besides the above, the ten Cabinet Ministers have *ex-officio* seats in the Council, with the right of voting.

The introduction of this new element may be regarded as a not unimportant feature in the picturesque series of changes which have taken place in Japan's State machinery during the last two decades. Of the influence which it is likely to exercise upon national affairs no exact definition can at present be attempted. Probably, however, this is meant to be somewhat greater than that which usually falls to the lot of Privy Councils. Not only is its office that of chief adviser to the Crown—or, in the words of the ordinance, "the Emperor's highest resort of counsel"—but the subjects on which it is to render its advice spread over a very wide range. This embraces questions that refer to the interpretation or amendment of the constitution and laws appertaining thereto, or to the budgets and other financial matters, or to drafts for creating or abolishing the laws of various kinds, or to treaty relations with foreign Powers—as well as a variety of questions bearing on administrative organization. It is further implied that no important ordinances will be issued until the opinion of the Council has been taken regarding them. Apparently, then, the Sumitsu In, though destitute of executive functions, is designed to be no mere figure-head in the councils of the nation. The *metier* of its members, and the appointment to its presidency of a statesman of Count Ito's high calibre, lend strength to this belief, though, on the other hand, the right accorded to the Cabinet Ministers of taking part in its deliberations vetoes the supposition that the latter body is to be in any way overshadowed. But, whatever the powers of the Privy Council may prove to be, there can be little doubt as to the main purposes of its creation. Japan's rulers are now passing through a period of extraordinary difficulty. In a country where multifarious changes and reforms are taking place with a rapidity unknown elsewhere, the everyday routine of government is, as it has been at any time for these twenty years, by itself more than ordinarily severe upon the Ministry, who besides are at present laden with the knotty task of bringing to completion the new codes of laws. Further than this, they are in the throes of the gravest and most ambitious political problem with which the statesmen of the empire have yet had to grapple—namely, the framing of the constitution under which, a little more than two years hence, Japan is to enjoy a considerable measure of popular representation. Never, then, has the labour of the Government been as heavy as at this epoch; never has the legislative part of that labour demanded as great a degree of care, circumspection, and foresight. To ease the burden of legislative work and critical scrutiny, leaving the Cabinet freer to carry on its executive duties, is plainly the chief motive that has led to the formation of the Sumitsu In. A further motive may be detected in the contingencies of the near future. The existence in immediate proximity to the Throne of the shelter of a select and sober consultative body, such as the Privy Council, will be well calculated to mitigate the difficulties likely to arise from time to time in the days of Japan's Parliamentary infancy.

Count Ito's withdrawal from the commanding position of Minister-President of State was, as already remarked, voluntary. This is pointedly affirmed by the language of the Imperial message, declaring that he is relieved from his past office at his own request. Not less pointed is the mark of undiminished Imperial confidence implied in the mandate that he shall remain in the Cabinet. Into the precise nature of all the considerations which impelled him to abdicate the leadership of the Executive it would be fruitless to pry. That his position has been materially weakened since his illustrious friend and life-long associate, Count Inouye, was led to retire from the Cabinet, a few months ago, by untoward circumstances, already fully described in the *Times*, there can be little doubt. If that retirement was a misfortune to Japan, it was also a severe blow to the Choshiu party in the Government, while to the Minister-President it must have been as the loss of his right hand. But it is not necessary to cast about for other substantial reasons which have probably influenced Count Ito to recede from his late post. Foremost among these may well have been anxiety in behalf of the new constitution, the whole scheme of which originated with himself. The guidance of this measure and the steps preparatory to its initiation are the toils of statecraft, to which he has for the last six years given a large share of his time and study. It can be well understood, therefore, that, even at a certain sacrifice of position, he should have been willing to abandon his arduous executive post for the direction of the new hierarchy, which is understood to be specially charged with the duty of perfecting the details of a constitutional scheme of his own creation, and of the utmost import to his country. Nevertheless, it is impossible to help regretting the retirement of this distinguished statesman from the prominent standing he has so long held in the Mikado's Administration. On his dramatic career, his great services and achievements, and his high qualities as a ruler, it is unnecessary to dwell. They are well known to the world, and they are stamped in bright letters on Japan's modern history.

Count Kuroda, though only a few months in the present Cabinet, was the retiring Premier's obvious successor, and there is every reason to believe that the mantle has fallen on shoulders worthy to wear it. With clear-headed ability and a well-ballasted political temperament, he brings to his new post the advantages of a powerful backing in the provinces, commanding influence with his colleagues, and extraordinary popularity with the bulk of the Japanese people. He has had nine years' previous experience as a Minister. He travelled much and studied more, and possesses qualities well calculated to foster prudent domestic legislation, and to guide with a strong but gentle hand the somewhat impetuous forward tendencies of new Japan. It is not to be inferred, however, from this that there is likely to be any material change in the present political programme. Whatever considerations of general expediency may have dictated Count Ito's retirement, there is sufficient evidence that it was not brought about by differences of principle or policy, and that such important problems as treaty revision and constitutional reform will be proceeded with on the lines which he has indicated.

The proprietor of a large cigar store in New York showed a correspondent recently some very dainty gold paper cigarette boxes, exquisitely embossed in figures, and let him smoke one of the perfumed darlings inclosed therein. They are literally deliciously scented cigarettes, perfumed with rose carnation or heliotrope, imported especially for ladies' use, from Paris, of course, which supports numerous great establishments where cigarettes are manufactured for fashionable women exclusively. The most expensive kind, according to the New York dealer, unites the fragrance of delicate flowers with a soupcon of opium. When I asked if fashionable women really bought them, and if women of another class were not his best customers, he laughed and replied that well-known ladies were devoted to them and persisted in their use, careless of ruining their teeth and contracting the opium habit. He declared that they were harmless, though the presence of the Chinese drug proves the contrary, and that it would be a great victor for the nose when men addicted to the cigarette habit had learned to smoke these ladies' cigarettes. And there is something in that idea; heliotrope, carnation, or rose perfume might do much towards fumigating the smell of burned paper which now pervades the atmosphere of streets and parlours.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

Now that the Panama subscription has closed, remarks an English contemporary, it may be spoken of without bias. The struggles to which that subscriptions have given rise, and which have been an absorbing topic here, deserve notice. After the sanction of the loan by the Senate, the newspapers, with very few exceptions, had pronounced in its favour. All had given an account of the six drawings a year, with prizes, the chief of which was a sum of 500.000*f*. This, coupled with 4 per cent. interest and a deposit of Rentes as guarantee, was tempting, in a country wherein lotteries are seldom allowed. People did not think merely of the Canal, but of the lottery, and of the lustre conferred on France by M. de Lesseps. Four days ago there was accordingly a stream of subscriptions, and the loan seemed likely to be covered several times over. This at least was the general opinion. The opponents of the Canal, however, the financial institutions, jealous of this rivalry, were on the watch. They were preparing their counterblast; and just when it was too late to counteract them, they sprang their mine.

On the 21st ult. hundreds of telegrams announced all over Europe the death of M. de Lesseps. In America, as well as in Europe, the news spread like wildfire. It was also announced that M. de Lesseps' death involved the collapse and bankruptcy of the enterprise. Financial syndicates offered hundreds of Panama Canal shares in the market, and caused a terrible fall—as much as 80*f*., in a single day. It was too late to parry the blow, and investors, alarmed at such a fall, resolved not to subscribe or countermanded their subscriptions. The result is that instead of the loan being covered four or five times over, it was not, wholly covered; only a million or a million and a-quarter of the two million bonds being taken up. This is almost a failure. It is difficult to see the motive of this unmeasured opposition, for the ruin of the Panama Canal scheme would be a national disaster. It is curious that the unanimous support of the press had less influence than a few hundreds of telegrams, and further that French rivalry has gone the length of imperilling the enterprise.

M. de Lesseps, writes a Paris correspondent, will certainly not be intimidated by this bitter opposition. There has been an army of subscribers, indeed, but for a small number of bonds each, the large subscriptions being stopped. It is a struggle between the small investor and the speculator, such as has not been known since the campaign against the Union Generale. M. de Lesseps, however, is not M. Bontoux. His popularity is undoubted, and it is more than probable that he will prove victorious; but despite his excellent health, yesterday must have brought the rudest ordeal which this indefatigable combatant had ever experienced.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7 pct. | 867½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 930 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 810 |
| Exchange Bank. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 449 |
| National Bank of India | 37,330 | £125<br>250 | | 5 pct | 135 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,175xd |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 10 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 410 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 10 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 840 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 215 |
| Brenl's Cawnpore P Co., Ld | 6 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 16 | 100 |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 100 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 175 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 60 | 580 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 110 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,200 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | .. | .. | 265 |
| Fort Press Co. | 15 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,450 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 500 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 45 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 407 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 350 |
| Munmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 215 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. | 60 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,12 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 417½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,25 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 539<br>535 |
| New Indian Press | 4,00 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Prince of W. Press | 60 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 300 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 50 | 800 | 500 | Rs. 10 | 300xd<br>440 |
| Sind Press Co. | 40 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 460 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,225 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 3 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000P | | 650 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £160 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | £16 |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,170 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,360 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 950 | 8,000 | 2,000 | Rs. 100 | 2.085 |

The Berlin *Das Echo* states that 621 newspapers are published at the present time in that city. As the capital of the Empire and seat of the Ministries of State it issues fifty-four official journals. Its political newspapers have increased this year to the number of seventy in all, but we do not know how many of these appear daily and how many weekly. Berlin, as becomes its self assumed title of the "Capital of Intellect," publishes 165 periodicals concerned with literature, science, and art, most of which are weekly. The commercial and financial journals, however, including the organs of special trades, now outnumber all others; there are 217 in all. The catalogue of religious and ecclesiastical journals is relatively small; the number is thirty. There is an article in last week's issue of the *Allgemeine Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* dealing with the question, "Why have we so few Christian periodicals?" Few papers of this sort appear in Berlin; but the number published in various parts of Germany is considerable, although it contrasts very poorly with the astonishing fecundity of England and America in this province of literary enterprise. The cause is partly due to the fact that Germany is not so rich as John Bull or Uncle Sam in religious and ecclesiastical variations, nearly every one of which, here and in America, seems to hold itself bound to have a periodical of its own.

The sad case of the late Emperor Frederick III. is without parallel in modern history, says an English journal. The partial invalidism of several European monarchs has influenced politics in a marked manner. William III. of England suffered from bronchitis and emphysema, and the condition of his health was a factor in the calculations of politicians for years before his death which, after all, was caused by accident. Louis XIII. was phthisical, and his ill-health to a great extent brought about the absolute rule of Richelieu, but the king, though he succumbed to tubercular ulceration of the large intestine, lived over his forty-second birthday. Putting aside aged popes; sultans, always under tutelage whether healthy or sickly; nominal monarchs like Louis XVII. and Napoleon II., and two Czars said, on not sufficient grounds, to have been insane when murdered, there remains the great historical case of King Charles II. of Spain. He appears to have been of weak intellect, and there is some record of congenital malformations, including deficient development of the lower jaw. This natural mental weakness, however, was certainly aggravated by bad education and by the custom of his father's Court, which kept him from the wholesome society of youths of his own age; yet his mental weakness was not so great as to prevent him from feeling much irritation at the conduct of England, France, and Germany towards his country. He succeeded to the throne in 1665, and did not die till 1700; in 1668, when the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, his death was hourly expected, but his sickly existence was protracted for thirty-two years. After his death in 1700 the war of the Spanish Succession soon followed. His case, had it been properly reported, would be of high clinical interest. With the sole exception of the invalidism in both instances, the reigns of Frederick III. of Germany and Charles II. of Spain stood in strong contrast. A medico-historical moral may be drawn therefrom. The short reign of a wise ruler stricken with a deadly disease, is better than the long reign of a half imbecile monarch afflicted with a chronic disorder.

## NOTICES.

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### HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30*s.* GENTLEMEN'S 35*s.*

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

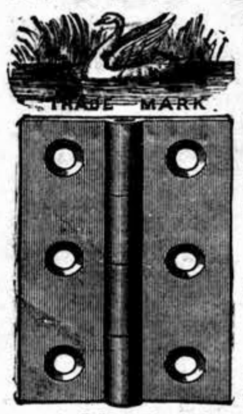
*Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

**THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,**
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

---

## GOLD & CO.'S



TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
**HINGES**
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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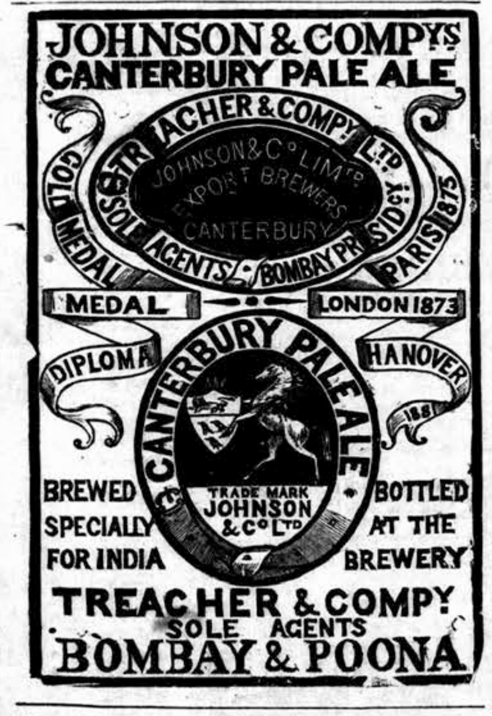

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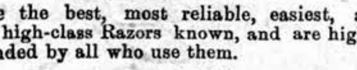
"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.



They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark A

---

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

---

## WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
## WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

**JOONAS TYEB & CO.,**
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
### WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
### NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
### REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

*N.B.*—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

**MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,**
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
### FOR JULY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

---

## SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little [illegible] the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS;
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

**M'TEAR & Co., Limited,**
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
*Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.*

---

## Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

**BABY'S** Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

**PIMPLES**, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

---

## ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
*ESTABLISHED 1781.*

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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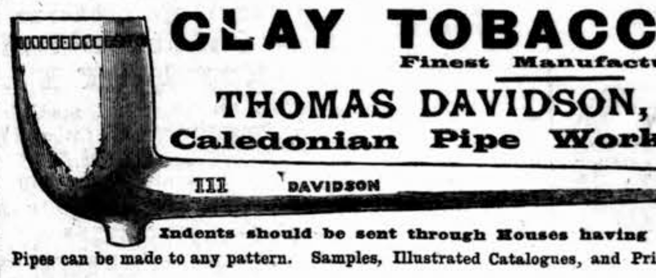

## CLAY TOBACCO PIPES
**Finest Manufactured.**
THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.
Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

---

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

## BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S
New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

---

## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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## NOTICES.

**A BOON TO MEN** Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

## SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

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## ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

### RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

### STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid ..
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tanna*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussara*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chaliagaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedascherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

### STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

### STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
[illegible]
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
[illegible]
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

*a* Refreshment Rooms.
*b* Junction or
*c* From to 13 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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## FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ... | 16 |
| „ Metal hunting keyless lever ... | 17 |
| „ Metal cut hunting keyless lever .. | 18 |
| „ Silver open-face keyless lever ... | 28 |
| „ Silver hunting keyless lever ... | 29 |
| „ Silver cut hunting keyless lever . | 30 |
| Guarantee One Year. | |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ... | 20 |
| „ Metal hunting keyless lever ... | 21 |
| „ Metal cut hunting keyless lever... | 22 |
| „ Fine silver open-face keyless lever. | 35 |
| „ Fine silver hunting keyless lever. | 38 |
| „ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years. | |

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20

**FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,**
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

---

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

Lea & Perrins

*without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

---

## W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,

FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

**W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.**
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

---

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

## MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

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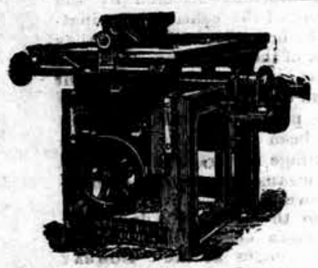
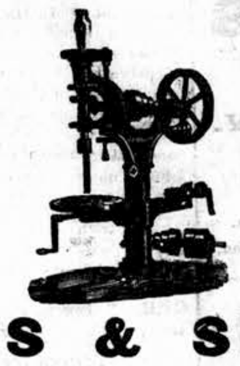


Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.



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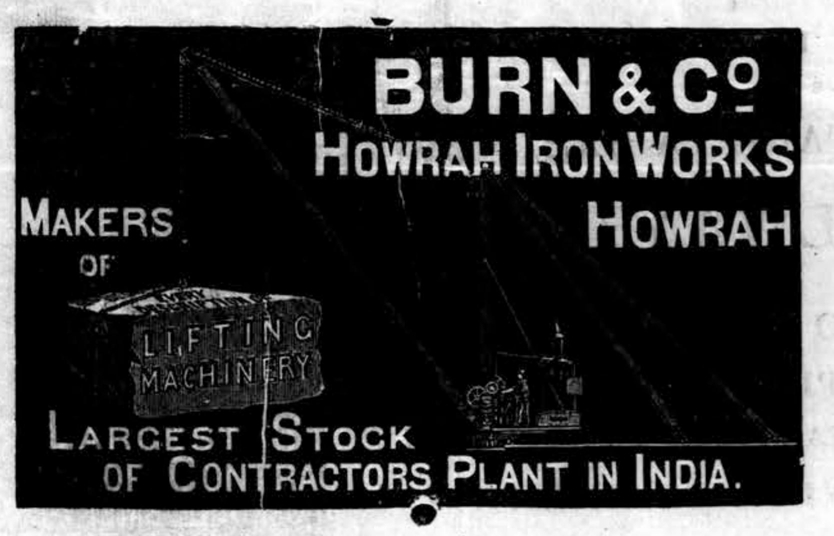

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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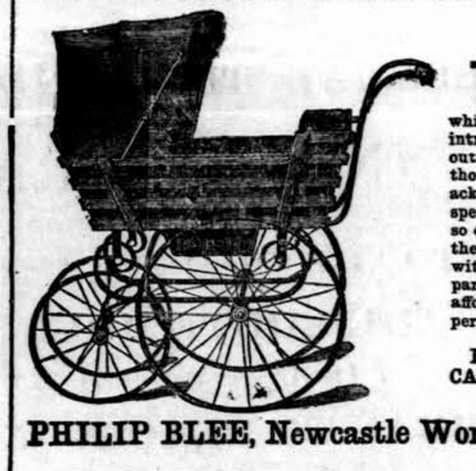

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